

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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THE WORLD'S CALL FOR WORKERS

"And in every work that he began * * * he did it with all his heart and prospered."
2nd Chronicles, Chap. 31, Verse 21.

For nearly five years the world was busy destroying the accumulations of centuries, and during that time it had to leave undone the things which ordinarily would have been done. Now every man on earth must in one way or another bear some of the burden of Germany's war upon civilization and hasten to do the things which need to be done.

For five years dwellings were left unbuilt and existing ones unpainted and unrepaired; food was consumed and destroyed more rapidly than it was produced as 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 men battled for existence or prepared for the great struggle; railroad building ceased, highway construction stopped, streets were unrepaired, hotels were not constructed to meet the world's increasing travel. The result is there is now an enormous vacuum of empty store shelves, of unbuilt dwellings and hotels and railroads, and of a food supply inadequate to feed up a world of hungry people.

There is only one way to overcome the situation. All the combined power of all the Governments of earth cannot change the inescapable, unalterable facts. But men, individually and collectively, can meet the mighty problems we face by work, hard driving work; by work of brain and brawn and machine power.

Production and more production to the limit of man's ability will insure world prosperity. Under-production will mean world poverty and suffering.

The responsibility of the soldier on the battlefield to do his utmost was not greater than is the responsibility of every worker now to bring forth the greatest results, whether on the farm, in the mine, in the factory, in the bank, in the pulpit, in the teacher's room, or at the editorial desk.

Every ounce of increased output by work helps to create wealth and will help the world to carry and eventually pay its indebtedness. It will help to feed and clothe the world and will lessen the cry of hunger which has fed the fires of Bolshevism in Europe.

The soil, the mine, the factory, the brain, are but plants for the production of things which will add to the world's wealth and help to fill up the world's vacuums.

The work must be done by every man "with all his heart." No other kind of effort is worthy to be called work.

The man who plows, the man who preaches, the man who mines the coal or the ore, the man who runs the machine or he who digs the ditch, if he would do his duty to a suffering world, must do it with all his heart, and feel that every pulse-beat which he puts into the work helps to enrich all humanity in its broadest sense.

Any man who halts in his work, who dawdles at it and who is inefficient and only partially productive where he should be efficient and largely productive, is a slacker in the world's great battle against poverty and misery.

To the chosen people of old God said: "Thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth." And we should also remember that wealth, individual and national, and for the world, can be created only by work.

Work can solve the problems which the world faces.

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IN THIS NUMBER.

The World's Call for Workers.....	Cover Page
EDITORIALS.....	105-115

The "Ship Now" Doctrine. Still Depending On the South.		A Wholly False Assumption of Insincerity and the Answer.	
Without Increased Efficiency, Increased Work and Increased Production There Is No Solution for Our Problems.		Stamp Out the Insidious Influences of Bolshevistic Agitators Wherever Found.	
Beautifying Cities as a Means of Development.		The Treaty With France Should Not Be Tied to the League of Nations.	
The Cotton Situation in Europe as Viewed by a New England Cotton Manufacturer and a Southern Cotton Merchant.		A Remarkable Proposition in the Cotton Spinners' Convention of 1904.	
The South's Dominance Now and in the Future of the World's Cotton Production.		The World's Cotton Conference and Its Possibilities for Good.	
Enormous Exports of Foodstuffs to Europe.		Inadequate Traveling Facilities Between North and South.	
Study the Business Side of the League of Nations.		Race Problem Not Sectional, But National—Fearful Responsibilities of Some Northern Newspapers Which Mislead the Blacks.	
Pittsburgh Basing Point for Steel at Issue.....	116	Would Restore to Interstate Commerce Commission Full Control of Rates.....	135
Plumb Bill Inaugurates Campaign for Government Ownership of Railroads.....	118	What the Fighting Soldiers Thought of the Armistice.....	136-137
The Union Warehouse Plan for Cotton.....	119-120	Industrial City to Be Built on Houston Ship Channel by Big Refinery.....	137
Readjustment of Agricultural Labor in the South and Its Relations to Cotton.....	121-122	School Children Start Building Boom in Springfield, Mo.....	141
By W. W. Morrison.		By Tom Shiras.	
Industrial Activities in the South.....	122	Railroads.....	142-143
\$500,000,000 for Government Work in Norfolk-Hampton Roads District.....	123-128	Textile.....	144
By Albert Phenix.		Mechanical.....	145
The Iron and Steel Situation.....	129	Commendations, Kicks and Comments.....	146
Washington Agitated Over High Cost of Living—Countless Investigations Proposed, But No Solution in Sight.....	130	Foreign Needs.....	146
Sees Danger of World War in Present Peace Terms.....	131-132	Construction News.....	147-153
		Industrial News.....	163-165
		Financial News.....	165-166
		New Securities.....	166-170

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THE "SHIP NOW" DOCTRINE.

Arkansas Brick & Tile Co.,

Little Rock, Ark., July 21.

Editor of Manufacturers Record:

Your cover page, "Ship Now," of July 10 is so timely that we have taken the privilege of reproducing and mailing it to our customers, with the hope that it will produce results.

We have been a constant reader of your paper for 15 years or more, and have learned to reverence and respect your opinions as a schoolboy would his teacher's.

You have been so correct in your forecast of America's needs in times of peace and war, and withal such a friend of the South, that I feel that your paper should be in the home of every liberty-loving Southern man.

We regard your paper as of greater value to the South than any other paper published in the United States. Your constant reminder of its resources has brought about a development that otherwise would have remained dormant for ages to come. We of the South owe you a debt of gratitude.

W. W. DICKINSON, President.

STILL DEPENDING ON THE SOUTH.

A LONDON Associated Press dispatch says:

"A member of Parliament asked the Government representatives the other day what steps, if any, had been taken to prevent the exploitation of the Lancashire spinners by the cotton export corporations now being formed in the United States with the object of controlling the raw cotton exports to Great Britain."

"The Parliamentary secretary to the British Board of Trade replied that corporations in the United States were outside the jurisdiction of the British Government, but that the Government was fully alive to the importance of extending the cotton-growing areas within the British Empire. He added that the Cotton-growing Committee appointed in 1917 was making a systematic survey of the cotton-growing possibilities within the empire."

This answer might have been given a hundred years ago just as well as now. For a century Englishmen have asked the same question of Parliament, and the same answer has always been given, but no progress has yet been made in lessening Britain's dependence upon the South for cotton.

WITHOUT INCREASED EFFICIENCY, INCREASED WORK AND INCREASED PRODUCTION THERE IS NO SOLUTION FOR OUR PROBLEMS.

THE world had nearly five years of destructive war. The world must now face at least five years of reconstruction, during which time it will be necessary for the people of all countries to realize that they are still practically in war.

The physical warfare of five years concentrated the energy of a large part of the world upon killing human beings and wrecking property, and upon doing things which made for the production of munitions of war.

Reconstruction is in many respects as difficult to meet as the real period of destruction. It is true that it is freed from the horrors of destruction and death, but it has its problems, many of which are almost as hard to solve as the problems of the battlefield.

Unless the people of this country and of Europe enter fully into the spirit of reconstruction work physically, mentally, normally, spiritually and socially, it is entirely possible that the world might face a condition far worse than that of the five years of battle. We must remember that we are still bearing the burden of war, still trying to pay its cost, and this means that every man and woman on earth must in one way or another share in carrying this burden. Unless the people of this country and of Europe recognize that they must sacrifice personal feeling and comfort, and perhaps sacrifice many preconceived notions, we shall fail to solve the economic and social problems before us.

For five years the energy of hundreds of millions of people were concentrated upon death and destruction, and in producing the things which made death and destruction of life and property feasible. That enormous, inconceivably great loss must be made good. It will take five years under the best conditions for the world to readjust itself and repair the worst of the damage of the war.

It will take at least five years to rebuild the world's food supply and its clothing supply. Not for the next five years will it be possible to get the world off the basis of inflation which has cut the value of the dollar in half.

During the war, patriotism and a sense of responsibility to others made men and women willing to put forth their utmost energy in production of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Every ounce of energy of the farm population of this country was enthusiastically thrown into producing more foodstuffs. But still the output is far below the total volume of production of farm products in this country in 1915, and below the per

capita production of 1912. Since then we have greatly increased our population. The world has drawn upon us to an enormous extent for food. The higher wages paid to mechanics and day laborers have resulted in a great increase in food consumption per capita in this class of our population.

It is just as incumbent upon the press and the men who mold public opinion in Congress, in the pulpit and in the teacher's chair to impress these facts upon the public as it was during the war to preach sacrifice and patriotism.

Unquestionably there is profiteering here and there throughout the country. No one denies that. To the extent that this can be eliminated in order to reduce the cost of living it should be done, but profiteering is not responsible except in a relatively small measure for the great problem which we face of high living cost. Our corn production, for instance, is far below what it ought to be. This year's yield will be 400,000,000 bushels less than that of 1912, and 180,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1915. This inevitably means high cost in feeding hogs, and this cost has spread out into the livestock trade, into the dairying business, and even in the production of eggs. For the last two years a great many people who made a business of raising chickens and eggs have sold off their hens and quit entirely because with the cost of corn and other feedstuffs, eggs were unprofitable even at the high prices which have ruled. The writer personally knows a number of chicken farmers who have sold out and quit the business, because, even when eggs were selling at 80 to 90 cents a dozen, these people said that the cost was greater than the prices received. This is true of farmers and chicken raisers all over the country.

It would be well for Congress to appoint a thoroughly representative commission of farmers of the highest character, of political economists whose good judgment and integrity no one could question, of consumers, even down to thoroughly responsible and reputable clerks and ministers and teachers, and also to include the big handlers of foodstuffs, for the purpose of a thorough investigation of every fact bearing on our food supplies, including the quantity produced, the cost of production, the cost of transportation, and the price which the consumer is paying. In some cases the margin between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer is entirely too high. The reason for this should be discovered, and made plain. If once the country can be thoroughly convinced that primarily, **under-production is the cause of much of the social unrest and the high cost of living**, we can then seek to find some way to increase production.

We may rest assured that the farmer will never again go back to the selling of wheat at a dollar a bushel, and of cotton at 10 cents a pound.

The whole world situation has been overturned by the greatest war we have ever known. The war has changed all world affairs. It has resulted in great world-wide inflation of credit and money. It has reduced the purchasing value of the dollar. It has destroyed such vast accumulations of wealth and of foodstuffs and of manufactured products that there can be no possible change for the better except through the utmost power of work. The supreme question before this country

and the world really is that of increased production to the utmost limit of the power of men and women to work.

As we build up production on the farm and in the mine and in the factory, we will gradually bring about an increase of wealth which will offset the enormous losses of the war, and will begin again to feed up the world and to stock up the now empty shelves of the world's storehouses.

The gospel of work and of production is really more important today than it was during the war. Then men were quickened by the living reality of the war. Today they must be quickened by getting a new realization that the war is still on in that broader battle of civilization against anarchy, of a well-fed world against a starving world, and except through work and increased efficiency of man and machinery power no solvent for the world's problems can be devised by any human agency.

BEAUTIFYING CITIES AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT.

ONE of the most beautiful cities in America is San Antonio, Tex. No one ever visits it without marveling at the attractiveness of its parks and commending the wisdom of the people who have made this park system possible, recognizing it as one of the greatest assets which San Antonio could possibly have.

The San Antonian, published by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, in a recent issue, gives to Mr. Ray Lambert credit for being the landscape genius who has developed the many beauty spots of that city. A visitor from the North once warned the San Antonio people never to let anybody outside know of the superb work done by Mr. Lambert because, said he, "somebody will come down here and pay him \$40,000 a year and take him away from you if you do."

What San Antonio has done in the way of developing its park system and beautifying its streets and encouraging the beautification of the yards of private residences should be done by every town and city in the South. One of the things in which there should be vigorous rivalry in the South is that of the beautifying of the city and the establishment of parks. There ought to be some system devised by which this sort of rivalry could be created between all towns of 5000 inhabitants and then between towns of 10,000 and then of larger communities.

A corps of experts might well be appointed to visit every town entered in such contests and award a prize to the one that made the greatest progress. Out of such a rivalry there would come a development of the aesthetic side of town improvement which would do more to upbuild the South than even all the efforts made to attract industrial development. When once every community in the South had entered into the spirit of town improvement which would mean parks laid out by landscape engineers and carefully tended by expert gardeners, which would mean clean streets, good pavements, well-painted houses, well-kept back yards and back streets, perfect sanitation, and thorough drainage of all low lots, there would then come such a development of community life as would change the whole atmosphere of every town and lift up into a broader life people of every class from the richest to the poorest.

Into this work every commercial organization in the South should concentrate its utmost energy, and where commercial organizations do not exist, the women's clubs or other organizations formed for the purpose should take the lead. Then the South would within a few years come to be known as one of the most beautiful regions of all the world, worthy of the limitless natural advantages Heaven has given to this favored land.

The Cotton Situation in Europe as Viewed by a New England Cotton Manufacturer and a Southern Cotton Merchant

MR. RUSSELL B. LOWE, president of the Parkville Manufacturing Co. of Fitchburg, Mass., who was a member of the committee which recently visited Europe for the purpose of studying the textile situation abroad, and of inviting European cotton men to attend the New Orleans World Cotton Conference, gives some interesting information as to the situation in Europe as this committee saw it. In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Mr. Lowe writes as follows:

"When we were in Europe we found the cotton industry in a very much disorganized condition. England was having labor troubles. France and Belgium were getting their machinery going, but the demand for goods was not strong. Germany, Austria, Russia, Denmark and Holland have been shut down for the greater part of four years. Northern France and Belgium have been out of the market. This has created a shortage of cotton goods in Europe, which will undoubtedly exist for some time.

"Added to this, is the shortening of hours all over Europe and the United States, which also tends to increase this shortage. Therefore, as a result, it would seem that a world shortage of cotton exists at the present time. It is undoubtedly true that the buying power in Europe is way below normal, and the high cost of cotton goods will also tend to limit the demand somewhat. But, even with these conditions it will undoubtedly take a year or two to fill the shelves of the merchants throughout Europe.

"Belgium is going ahead rapidly, and will take advantage of every opportunity for future business. They have all the cotton which they need. It is felt that Germany will immediately come up to a full production as soon as they are allowed to get raw cotton. France, of course, will be the last country to resume its trade on account of the destruction of machinery. The new countries in Europe are anxious to get cotton, and resume their business.

"The matter of raw cotton is a considerable question in Europe, manufacturers feeling that prices are too high. Some are hesitating about going ahead rapidly because of that. England is going to make more effort than ever to raise more cotton in the colonies, and the other countries in Europe with colonies are following suit.

"The demand from the world for raw cotton is undoubtedly going to be very great for a number of years. Someone in England figures that the demand calls for 1,000,000 bales increase each year to supply the present and new demands for cotton. The general outlook for the cotton industry is good. There may be some setbacks because of inflated prices, or other reasons, but there is no doubt that all the machinery will be needed for many months to supply the world's demands."

Another extremely interesting letter from a member of the committee with Mr. Lowe is from Mr. A. C. Beane of Beane Brothers, New Orleans. Mr. Beane writes:

"It was, of course, obvious that supplies of raw cotton were practically nil, in all European countries, at the time of the armistice. Immediately following the signing of that article there was a violent slump in the prices of the finished material as well as in the raw product. Tonnage was not available, the financial condition of prospective purchasers did not permit of considerable buying, and the thoughts of the various governments were directed more to demobilizing their armies than to trade, except in so far as absolute necessity demanded.

"Within the past four months the trade of the English spinners has been very active with the result that their purchases of raw cotton were controlled only by their ability to secure the desired quality and the necessary tonnage with which to transport it. There exists in England, as we all know, a terrible unrest in labor, and this, coupled with the frightful disparity of exchange, constitutes the only two obstacles which can possibly prevent Manchester from entering into an era of unprecedented prosperity. I believe this applies more particularly to the cotton manufacturing industry than to any other.

"That England has passed from a nation with a surplus of cheap labor before the war, to one who now has a shortage, is apparent; that the individual productivity is lessened is perhaps true, and that her future lies in the hands of these people is undoubted. Their suffering during the past five years has been very acute, much greater than is generally realized, and much of their present unrest is probably largely the result of over-strung nerves. It would be very hard to seriously consider that

a nation so substantial as the English would much longer delay coming to the realization that their future lies in the hands of this very labor element which now appears so irreconcilable. I am convinced that the present unsettled labor condition is to be of short duration, especially as employers have everywhere shown a disposition to improve the standards of living, and to pay a wage commensurate therewith. The need for raw cotton and, in fact, many of our raw materials, is very great. Purchases are being made as rapidly as consumption demands, but there will be little, if any, disposition on the part of England, or any part of Europe, to buy more than is actually needed from time to time, because of their loss through their lowered money value.

"The best minds in Europe and America are grappling with this, the greatest of all present-day problems, and it is to be deplored that up to this time no satisfactory solution has been found. American exports must therefore be much smaller than if conversions could be made with none or minor losses. It is therefore obvious that our relatively dear money is, in a way, seriously handicapping the volume of our possible European business. Undoubtedly America must do all in her power to stabilize international exchange and assist, even though it be done with considerable sacrifice, to bring all moneys to a parity much nearer normal than now.

"In France the situation is even more acute, in a financial way, than in England, but the individual energy and frugality of the Frenchman is a source of great comfort. France, who has made relatively the greatest sacrifice of all nations for this war, is rapidly rehabilitating her war-wasted lands, factories and homes, and will no doubt be in a fairly satisfactory way to work out her own destiny in a very short time.

"Belgium is, I think, much less crippled than one would imagine. She shows every indication of resuming her peace-time activities with vigor, and will doubtless recover more fully, and in a shorter space of time, than any of the European Allies. Her depressed exchange is apparently the only thing to prevent the resumption of her trade with America on a large scale.

"If one is to judge the neutrals by Holland, they are in an exceedingly prosperous condition. That country is fully alive to the possibilities open to her, and her merchants and bankers are losing no opportunity to press this advantage. It is their expectation, and in this many concur, that they will, by reason of their more intimate knowledge of interior conditions, particularly in Germany and Austria, be a most important factor in the importation and distribution of the materials necessary for the successful reviving of the industries of those countries.

"In short, Europe needs our cotton and raw materials of all kinds in huge quantities, and will take them at almost any price demanded, but her purchasing power is badly crippled by her exchange rates and depressed credits. She looks to America for help, and America must find a way to assist her Allies as effectively in peace as she did in war.

"It is confidently expected by the European Commission of the World's Cotton Conference and, I feel sure, by the many European countries we visited, that this conference will assist materially toward this end by effecting new economies in the distribution of one of the world's most needed commodities—cotton. Each phase of the producing, distributing and consuming world should reap benefit from its work, and I am convinced that the World's Cotton Conference, to be held in New Orleans in October, will, by the very altruism of its conception, be a splendid success."

NO ONE SHOULD BE SURPRISED.

A DISPATCH from Berlin to American daily papers is as follows:

"Berlin, July 27—Germany falsely represented Belgium's position before the war, according to a report made public by Colonel Schwertfeger, formerly on the General Staff, who investigated the archives at Brussels in 1915.

"I found no documents showing that Belgium had not fulfilled her neutrality obligations before the war," the report says. "The German Government falsely interpreted the Brussels documents, forging many of them for the purpose of deceiving the German public."

The statement in this dispatch that the German Government deliberately lied in regard to the reported finding of documents at Brussels should surprise no one. It has long been the policy of Germany to lie for the purpose of carrying out its own objects. Bismarck, in his memoirs, admitted that

he lied for the purpose of bringing on war between France and Germany at a time when France was unprepared, and this has been characteristic of the German Government for years. Indeed, Secretary Lansing officially stated, basing this on his intimate knowledge of German diplomacy, that it had been the rule of the German Government for 150 years to make lying a part of its diplomacy.

THE SOUTH'S DOMINANCE NOW AND IN THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION.

THE Manchester Guardian is quoted in Financial America as having published a report by a committee which had been appointed to secure a better and larger supply of cotton from England. Of this report the Guardian says:

"Lancashire was represented on this committee by F. Hodgkinson of Blackburn. The member concurred in the view that the only parts of India from which assistance to Lancashire can be expected in the near future, in which cotton of an inch or slightly more in staple can be grown in large quantities, are those parts of the Madras Presidency in which Cambodia and Karungani cotton are grown, and the Panjab, where American cotton is making rapid headway. Egyptian cotton has been successfully grown in Sind in spite of many difficulties, and Mr. Hodgkinson considers that American cotton of a quality even better than that grown in the Panjab, and up to 1½ inches in staple, could be grown there with ease, provided that perennial irrigation were established by the construction of barrage on the River Indus at Sukkar. In no other part of India is it possible to bring about so great an extension of cotton cultivation as in Sind. All that is required is water. The barrage scheme, which has been talked about for the last 50 years, would bring a perennial supply of water to a tract of land nearly 6000 square miles between Rohri and Hyderabad, and convert what is now a desert into one of the richest tracts of agricultural land in the world.

"The committee has made a number of practical recommendations, and it may reasonably be hoped that we shall see good results in the near future."

It is well that this committee calls attention to the fact that some of the plans now proposed were talked of 50 years ago. It will be remembered by readers of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that 75 years ago 10 American cotton growers were engaged by English cotton manufacturers to go to India, with a view to developing on a larger scale cotton growing in that country, based on their experience in the South. After a few years they returned to the South, having been unable to accomplish anything in the larger development of cotton growing in India. The world must still look to the South for cotton.

It would be a blessing to the whole world if cotton growing could be successfully developed in other countries on a much larger scale than at present, because the world's demand for cotton is fast outgrowing the world's production, and we are facing the danger for the entire world of a cotton crisis which may prove most serious.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, who for many years had given much attention to the study of cotton growing and cotton manufacturing in all parts of the world and who himself had been a cotton manufacturer, wrote the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that having tested the fiber of cotton from all parts of the world, having studied climatic, soil and labor conditions in all countries, he could see no possible hope of any serious competition with the South's monopoly in cotton for at least the next 50 years. Mr. Atkinson expressed his regret at this because he felt that vigorous competition from some other country would bring about a better system in cotton growing and cotton handling in the South. He felt that the lack of competition was a disadvantage to the South, and yet he saw no hope of any serious competition for half a century from the time he wrote to the cotton monopoly of the South. Every report made to governments or cotton manufacturers in Europe merely serves to emphasize the correctness of these statements by Mr. Atkinson.

ENORMOUS EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS TO EUROPE.

THE extent to which we are shipping foodstuffs, cotton and cottonseed products abroad is indicated by the fact that during the fiscal year ended June 30 we exported of breadstuffs \$321,000,000 worth more than in 1918. Of meat and dairy products we exported an increase of \$488,000,000 in value, the total of meat and dairy products for the last fiscal year being \$1,167,840,000 as compared with \$679,835,000 with the preceding year. Of cotton there was an increase of nearly \$200,000,000, and of mineral oils a gain of \$46,000,000, though the quantity this year was less than the quantity last year.

The exports in June were especially heavy, and it is altogether probable that this enormous demand from Europe for our foodstuffs will continue to grow at an accelerating pace as transportation becomes available. The excess of exports of foodstuffs from the preceding fiscal year is far and away in excess of the percentage of increase in our food production as compared with last year. In this alone we find one strong factor in bringing about the steady advance in the cost of foodstuffs. The following table, giving some figures in detail as to quantity and quality, is of striking interest.

The exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat, and dairy products, cotton, and mineral oils from the United States by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, were as follows:

Exports by groups.	June,		Twelve months ended June,	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Breadstuffs.....Dollars	118,330,211	54,472,471	954,779,894	633,239,556
Cottonseed oil.....Pounds	30,694,876	18,668,889	178,709,833	100,773,981
Cottonseed oil.....Dollars	6,357,219	3,685,446	36,820,545	18,309,554
Meat and dairy products.....Dollars	174,344,983	77,987,555	1,167,550,576	679,835,794
Cotton.....Bales	631,985	273,392	5,286,711	4,528,344
Cotton.....Pounds	321,843,929	140,749,061	2,733,583,135	2,239,311,665
Cotton.....Dollars	101,415,702	45,608,749	863,161,409	665,024,655
Rye.....Bushels	1,121,690	190,459	27,590,188	11,590,121
Rye.....Dollars	13,199,711	366,744	53,633,629	23,992,848
Wheat.....Bushels	16,389,853	466,624	178,582,673	34,118,853
Wheat.....Dollars	40,464,778	988,466	424,543,010	80,502,542
Flour.....Barrels	3,613,714	2,423,749	24,190,092	21,879,951
Flour.....Dollars	39,943,369	28,293,200	268,062,907	244,861,140
Beef, canned.....Pounds	5,574,766	17,938,816	108,489,472	97,343,283
Beef, canned.....Dollars	2,571,458	5,784,021	40,320,197	30,034,707
Beef, fresh.....Pounds	15,212,084	58,485,520	332,205,176	370,032,900
Beef, fresh.....Dollars	3,585,927	13,487,972	79,227,549	107,383,426
Beef, pickled, etc.....Pounds	4,768,308	2,321,804	45,067,861	54,467,919
Beef, pickled, etc.....Dollars	1,069,140	427,268	9,067,262	7,702,521
Olivo oil.....Pounds	12,166,700	13,222,104	59,092,322	56,693,388
Olivo oil.....Dollars	3,740,036	2,962,591	15,720,944	12,152,787
Racon.....Pounds	172,441,100	87,294,477	1,239,540,973	815,294,424
Racon.....Dollars	57,391,527	24,051,946	378,729,046	221,473,957
Hams and shoulders.....Pounds	96,854,552	47,465,506	667,848,019	419,571,889
Hams and shoulders.....Dollars	32,112,325	12,458,165	204,667,696	108,106,562
Lard.....Pounds	114,328,804	29,248,133	725,577,868	392,506,355
Lard.....Dollars	39,971,047	7,316,794	210,417,859	98,216,856
Neutral lard.....Pounds	2,864,888	1,775,154	17,395,888	4,258,529
Neutral lard.....Dollars	996,651	415,178	5,392,710	1,074,603
Pork, pickled.....Pounds	3,131,639	2,293,329	31,504,497	33,221,502
Pork, pickled.....Dollars	909,936	508,592	7,444,532	7,545,011
Lard compounds.....Pounds	12,884,899	1,393,526	131,750,503	31,278,382
Lard compounds.....Dollars	3,255,245	32,891	32,036,692	6,633,640
Milk, condensed.....Pounds	114,835,626	39,021,865	728,740,509	528,739,232
Milk, condensed.....Dollars	16,516,905	4,741,591	90,970,769	68,045,944
Crude mineral oil.....Gallons	10,687,741	23,697,244	163,782,498	185,069,674
Crude mineral oil.....Dollars	577,192	1,346,301	9,905,490	9,288,979
Illuminating oil.....Gallons	122,419,897	31,929,708	722,129,836	528,217,669
Illuminating oil.....Dollars	14,358,693	3,188,636	80,964,925	47,261,781
Lubricating oil.....Gallons	25,074,829	23,990,930	274,780,451	289,673,770
Lubricating oil.....Dollars	7,705,953	6,468,097	86,311,726	66,162,117
Gasoline, naphtha, etc.....Gallons	31,702,238	48,962,811	468,184,573	469,909,589
Gasoline, naphtha, etc.....Dollars	7,664,655	12,099,289	116,734,306	114,382,086
Residuum, fuel oil, etc.....Gallons	56,090,065	95,688,593	902,383,426	1,224,165,516
Residuum, fuel oil, etc.....Dollars	3,153,423	5,278,457	50,696,662	61,234,087

STUDY THE BUSINESS SIDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WE wonder if all of our readers noted the full significance of the closing paragraph in the letter from Hon. John B. Knox of Alabama published in our last issue. It is as follows:

"Just a forecast: Establish this new government, make it a 'vehicle in which power may be varied at the discretion of those who exercise it'—continue it until vested interests of untold value are dependent upon its preservation—continue it until the majority and dominant interests come to realize what a world power, what a profitable power they possess—and you are likely to find that your alleged right of withdrawal upon which you so much depended has become a 'mere scrap of paper.'"

There is a world of meaning in that paragraph, and no one should for a moment overlook its significance. It might very appropriately be read in connection with an extract from a speech made in Chicago last week by Senator Beveridge, in the course of which he said:

"The very life principle of human freedom is involved. If I were as earnestly for the league as I am earnestly against it, I would nevertheless demand that the people be given the opportunity to vote upon it at the polls.

"It is said that such a process would take too long. Too long for whom? Certainly not too long for the people. The people have nothing to lose by delay: the people may have everything to gain by delay. Who, if anyone, here in America have much to gain by haste and much to lose by delay? Who, if anyone, here in America have hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign bonds that ratification of the covenant would increase in value, that rejection of the covenant would decrease in value, and that delay and discussion of the covenant would imperil in value? If there be such men and interests, they would want the covenant jammed through the Senate. If there be such men and interests, they would not want the people to vote upon the covenant.

"If there be such men and interests in America, we shall hear from them before long. A propaganda will be started under the guise of that honorable word 'business.' We shall be told that America must sign the bond so that business can improve. The time for that maneuver is nearly here. You may expect it to begin in about three weeks. When you hear that cry, 'Sign the treaty, covenant and all, so that business can improve,' just understand where that cry comes from and what it means. Just understand the hidden forces that are behind that propaganda and the purpose they wish to accomplish by it."

Senator Beveridge and Mr. Knox were evidently thinking very much along the same line. Mr. Knox was warning the country against the possibility of "vested interests of untold value" becoming dominant in the League of Nations, and Senator Beveridge was warning the nation of the danger that financial interests in this country and abroad might undertake to force the League of Nations through for the protection of their investments. These two men, diametrically opposed in politics, one a leading Democrat and the other a leading Republican, were evidently thinking in almost exactly the same terms.

When the armistice was signed the MANUFACTURERS RECORD warned this country of the danger that great financial interests of Germany would undertake by every possible means to save Germany from the punishment which it justly deserved. We stated that in all probability the full power of these great financial forces would send out their tentacles through neutral countries and through America itself to save Germany from adequate punishment and to prevent the enforced repudiation by Germany of the bonds issued to pay for its accursed war upon civilization. We are already seeing in many directions, as predicted by Senator Beveridge, that influences are at work from the purely commercial point of view to urge that the League of Nations be accepted. We are being told that we must hurry up and sign the League of Nations covenant in order that business may resume its normal conditions, and we are being warned that Europe will have great business depression, to our financial loss, if we do not promptly join the League of Nations. Tremendous influences are at work to force this nation, without adequate opportunity on the part of

the people to decide the question, to enter the League of Nations. We are told that until we sign the treaty our business interests in Europe are at stake, our vast loans to Europe are in danger, and men are actually presuming to say that we must sign the League of Nations in order to guarantee the safety of our loans! If this were true, and it is not, it would be infinitely better to lose every dollar that we have loaned to our Allies rather than to be forced into a League of Nations merely for the purpose of collecting the bill or to make the loans secure.

When the States which formed the Confederacy yielded up the fight, they were readmitted into the Union on the basis that not a dollar of currency or of bonds issued by them for carrying on the Civil War should ever be paid. Thus the United States compelled a sister portion of the country which had withdrawn from the Union to repudiate forever every dollar of indebtedness for carrying on the war, though the States believed that they had the absolute right to do so, and some of the States when they accepted the Constitution did so with the specific agreement that they would have a right to withdraw.

But Germany, which issued more than \$30,000,000,000 of bonds for its war, designed expressly for the purpose of looting the world for its own enrichment, has not been required to repudiate these bonds, nor even its lies. America and the Allies were more lenient in this respect to Germany than the United States was to the Confederacy. We have not the slightest doubt that great financiers in Germany and other countries used their utmost endeavors to prevent any demand for the repudiation of Germany's war-incurred debts. These financiers, or some of them, look a long ways ahead. Doubtless they feared that if one great country like Germany was compelled to repudiate its bond issue for war, the time might come when all Government bonds issued for such purposes would be an unsafe investment. On the contrary, the enforced repudiation of Germany's bonds would have been a punishment of the entire German people, from the banker down to the peasant, who had invested in these bonds, and it would have been a warning to every nation on earth not to enter a war for the purpose of highway robbery and murder of millions of people.

We suggest, therefore, to our readers that they once more study with extreme care the two remarkably interesting and similar-in-thought statements by Mr. Knox and by Senator Beveridge.

FLORIDA'S SUMMER CLIMATE.

THE Florida Grower of Tampa, representing the agricultural interests of that State, has taken an unfair advantage of people who are not so fortunate as to be able to live in Florida. In a special "mid-summer edition," the Grower has presented a picture of Florida which makes the mouth water and makes every reader long for the opportunity of spending the summer in a region so full of summer attractions, of fishing and boating, as well as summer work in its citrus fruit groves and in its general agriculture.

People who spend the summer in Florida insist with a unanimity, which we have never seen equalled anywhere else on any subject, that the summer climate of Florida is one of the chief charms of the State, entirely contrary to the idea of a very large proportion of the people of the North and West who imagine that as soon as one passes the Mason and Dixon Line he enters into a land of burning heat.

That Florida's winter climate is the charm of hundreds of thousands of winter visitors all admit, but the majority of winter visitors know but little of the summer attractions of the State. The Florida Grower in its mid-summer issue undertakes to tell of some of these.

A WHOLLY FALSE ASSUMPTION OF INSINCERITY AND THE ANSWER.

Thompson & Mullen,
Cotton,
Greensboro, N. C., July 30.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The editorial appearing in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of July 24, under the caption "Purblind Snakes as Seen by a North Carolina Firm," and referring to a circular issued by us on July 16, bearing the title, "God's Country," has distressed us not so much by its caustic criticism as by its seeming insincerity and apparently purposeful perversion of our words; for while the MANUFACTURERS RECORD editorials have sometimes been characterized by a perfervid impetuosity, rather than by calm judgment, they have frequently been notable for a vigorous and even courageous candor. It is not unnatural, therefore, that anything approaching disingenuousness in its columns should be the source of pained surprise to its regular readers.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD quotes from our circular the following paragraph: "Can not we who are familiar with the intimate history of our country recall how Washington was black-guarded and maligned by those about him of stagnant minds and hollow hearts? Can we not recall the vicious criticism and contumely from which Lincoln suffered—how purblind snakes, posing as Statesmen, drove their fangs through to the heart of that splendid, struggling, upright man." And this is twisted into a condemnation of the men of the Confederacy. God knows nothing was further from our thoughts, for not a few of those men were of our own flesh and blood, and their memory we hold in an affectionate and unfading reverence.

Plainly that paragraph referred to the men about Lincoln, men of his own Government, whose duty it was to uphold his hands; men like Fuller of Michigan, who spoke of him as a perjured wretch; or Stambaugh of Ohio, who said that Hell contained none worse than he; or Dean of Iowa, who vilified him as a perjurer, a felon, a traitor and a monster whose cry was ever for more blood. These and their like we characterized as purblind snakes, posing as Statesmen, and we are comfortably confident that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD's fairness of mind will, on further consideration, compel it to justify our phrase.

For the rest, we are censured harshly for questioning the purity of motive underlying much of the Senatorial antagonism to the League of Nations and for our failure to recognize honesty, sincerity, patriotism and religious consecration of most of those who are opposing that league.

If the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD will publish the unqualified statement that in his best judgment the Senatorial fight against ratification of the Peace Treaty and League Covenant has been inspired in large part neither by partisan purposes, nor by personal pique, nor by envy, hatred and malice, we shall gladly send a copy of such statement to every correspondent who received our circular.

If, on the other hand, his honest mind will not permit him to do so, then, no doubt, he will withdraw his condemnation of us for writing what he himself believes to be the truth. He knows better than do we, and heretofore he has not lacked the courage of his convictions.

THOMPSON & MULLEN.
By R. L. THOMPSON.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is glad to comply with the request of Messrs. Thompson & Mullen to publish the foregoing letter. But we do not think these gentlemen have improved their position. In referring to their use of the term "purblind snakes" as to those who criticized President Lincoln, we specifically included those in Congress, as well as in the Confederacy, because it was not possible from their letter to decide which they meant and we wanted to be broad enough to be entirely fair. The spirit of their public circular, however, was indicated in the use of the physical affliction of Senator Gore, of whom they said: "Of Gore, whose blindness seems at last to have touched his soul." It is impossible for us to understand how any man, even if carried away with an excess of zeal for his own cause could use the sad affliction of blindness of anyone as a basis of criticism to indicate that his soul was blinded by his physical blindness. Any man who puts himself in that position must realize that he opens to vigorous criticism everything else that he may say on the subject and discredits himself in the eyes of every intelligent man of every shade of political opinion.

No one could possibly understand from Thompson & Mullen's public letter whether they classed as "purblind snakes" those who denounced Lincoln in the Confederacy or not, since Lincoln was bitterly opposed by the people of the South during the Civil War, but even to have included them as "purblind snakes" would not have equalled the reference to Senator Gore's physical affliction.

Messrs. Thompson & Mullen want to know if the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD will publish the unqualified statement that in his best judgment the Senatorial fight against the ratification of the Peace Treaty and League covenant has been inspired in large part neither by partisan purposes nor by personal pique, nor by enmity, hatred and malice. It is needless to say that if the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD believed that partisan malice or enmity, or personal pique was a dominant thought or deciding influence with Senators and others who are opposing the League of Nations, we should not hesitate to denounce them as unpardonable scoundrels unfit for American citizenship.

The world is facing the most tremendous problem since creation, except that of man's relation to his Creator. All that America has stood for; all that men and women have worked for in behalf of American independence are at stake. He who for partisan purposes or because of personal friendship or personal enmity would utter one word for or against the League of Nations would be at heart a scoundrel more black hearted than the murderers and the looters and the rapists of Germany.

Nothing would give the MANUFACTURERS RECORD greater pleasure than to be able to believe that the League of Nations as it now stands is for the good of this country and of the world. It is the product of a Southern man, and as the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is of the South, by the South and for the South, it would glory in the privilege, if it could honestly do so, of upholding President Wilson in this campaign. It has absolutely nothing to gain but much to lose in its fight against the League of Nations, but with a conviction as deep as that of religion itself, it believes the present covenant would be as Mr. Charles E. Hughes recently said, "a breeder of trouble rather than a peacemaker."

It ill becomes the South to charge men who have stood for integrity and honor in the Halls of Congress for many years to be, as the Atlanta Constitution called them "political buzzards," or to be denounced as Messrs. Thompson & Mullen denounced them, denying to these men any honesty of conviction whatsoever in the greatest issue which humanity outside of its relation to God has ever faced.

This, moreover, is a religious question in its broadest sense. America is now proposing to admit the most pronounced heathen nation in the world to vote with equal power as to what America shall or shall not do. We are proposing to admit Liberia, with about 50,000 or more negroes, of whom it has recently been said that some of them are almost cannibals, to have an equal vote in the League of Nations with the United States. We are proposing to admit Hadjez with its limited heathen population, or Haiti with its wholly undeveloped, almost barbarous in some respects, negro population to have the same vote that this country has, and the vote of any of these countries might block the vote of the United States in behalf of its own protection and prevent our doing the things which this country felt would be its bounden duty to do.

If Messrs. Thompson & Mullen would deny to the Senators who are opposing this League of Nations honesty of conviction, how will they answer Hon. John B. Knox, the president of the last Constitutional Convention in Alabama, one of the foremost lawyers of the State and a Democrat of Democrats, whose views in opposition to the League of Nations have recently been published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

We greatly regret that Messrs. Thompson & Mullen in their enthusiasm for the League of Nations unwisely permitted

themselves to be carried away in the use of language as that in referring to Senator Gore and to others in a way which reflects upon their judgment and their sense of sympathy for the afflicted, and seriously helps to develop the spirit of sectionalism, which of necessity will be quickened into life again if the people and the press of the South refuse to give to the men of the North and West opposed to them in politics credit for honesty of conviction, honor, integrity or patriotism.

When in the last paragraph of their letter, Messrs. Thompson & Mullen intimate that perhaps the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has not fully believed in the position it has taken on the League of Nations they, unwittingly we hope, insult the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to the utmost extent of language. If the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which fought the League of Nations from the time it was announced, and before we knew or cared what others thought, had taken this position on any other basis than that of the deepest conviction of right, it would be a blacker criminal than the meanest scoundrel which Germany ever produced. We have not questioned the motives nor convictions of those who favor the League as it stands. We give them credit for honesty of intent. If any man permits himself to be guided by partisanship in a matter which may involve untold suffering and sorrow for millions yet unborn, whether he be for or against the League, the lowest depth of the nether world will be too good for him.

STAMP OUT THE INSIDIOUS INFLUENCES OF BOLSHEVISTIC AGITATORS WHEREVER FOUND.

WITH a view to uncovering seditious propaganda in the State of New York, the New York State Legislative Committee, with Senator Lusk in charge, has recently been making an extensive investigation into the activities of Bolsheviks, anarchists, rabid socialists, members of the Industrial Workers of the World and other dangerous characters with like views on society and American institutions.

The first official statement since the investigation began has just been made public by Senator Lusk. He points out that radicalism in the United States is a constantly growing evil and emphasizes some of the vicious influences which are behind the movement. He shows that the work which New York State has begun in the direction of curbing the anarchistic tendencies of the all too large number of undesirable citizens in this country should be taken up by the other States of the Union and by the Federal Government itself. The work cannot be begun too soon and should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

Senator Lusk says that loyal Americans have absolutely no conception of the evil meaning of this great radical movement and its vast extent. He does not insist that foreign influences are altogether responsible for the evil, but the evidence shows that most of it can be traced to such sources. Particularly dangerous are the Russian agitators, who not only have considerable sums of money back of them, but brains as well. In any event, the instigators of this agitation and unrest are not native born, they are foreign and additional revelations are promised later on this phase of the problem.

With particular reference to the Russian influences, Senator Lusk shows how utterly at variance with any real representative idea of government is the Soviet system of the Bolsheviks. It is entirely misrepresentative and makes it impossible for the Russian peasant to express an honest political opinion. Representatives of the Russian Bolsheviks are sent to this country not simply to aid the cause in Russia, but with a view to poisoning the minds of American workmen, converting them into the idea of a world dictatorship by the proletariat for the purpose of destroying the present scheme of Government and merging this nation into the great

socialistic state of which they hope and expect Russia to be the cornerstone. Just to the extent that these emissaries succeed in their mission, to that degree do they alienate American men and American women from American ideals and strike a blow not alone at the foundations of our own Government, but make a sinister thrust at the civilization of the entire world. The Russian Soviets, he says, do not represent Russia; they represent world socialism, and this in its final analysis means treason to one's own country. It is not difficult to understand the seriousness of having at large in this country a number of men and women who are traitors to our institutions and to our flag.

Another reason why the problem so closely touches us is the sound logic of the statement which has been made by the leaders of Soviet Russia, that either the proletarian dictatorship must be established throughout the world or Soviet control in Russia will also be lost.

Senator Lusk points out further how the raid on the so-called Soviet Bureau in New York City brought out the fact that the real objects of Martens and the large number of employes working under him were not, as alleged, to extend Russian trade, but to convert the American workman to the theory of an international socialistic state and scheming to bring about in this country a revolution along the same lines as the debacle in Russia, involving violence, bloodshed, confiscation of property and lives, and the disregard of all legal procedure. The evidence further shows, according to Senator Lusk, that there was no question in the minds of these supporters of Mr. Martens of the real purpose of his work, so that we are dealing with men who are proceeding on their vicious course with deliberate and traitorous intent.

In a speech delivered recently by one of the Reds, the following statements were made:

"We have before us a great and gigantic task, that of placing in the minds of American workers a revolutionary conception of things—that of giving them real proletarian principles. That is the task before us. We have got to train them and instill in them the spirit of the proletariat fight; and we need in this work not merely men that can speak—they are the littlest in the movement—we need the hearty co-operation of every member of the rank and file in spreading to the American working class the revolutionary message.

"We must teach them hatred of slavery and organize them to break their bondage; we must teach them ultimately, in the last analysis, they must take charge of society, establish the proletarian directorship and expropriate the land. It will be a great and mighty task; it will be no task for weaklings. But I can assure you that those who understand it at all approach it with a light heart. Why should we not? The working classes already control two-thirds of Europe. They will control the world. No one quite knows where the revolution will break out next."

The reference to America in the last sentence is obvious.

This Soviet Bureau of Mr. Martens had intimate relations with the so-called Rand School of Social Science, another institution which was raided by Senator Lusk's Legislative Committee. Among other activities of the Rand School were classes in radicalism at its headquarters and a correspondence course along the same lines for people in other cities and sections.

A part of the declaration of rights of this propaganda provides for the "abolition of exploitation of man by man, the entire abolition of the division of people into classes, the suppression of exploitation, the establishment of a socialistic society and the victory of socialism in all lands, . . . by declaring all private property in land abolished." Further on: "All workers are to be armed and all of the property-owning class are to be disarmed," and in the valedictory address of one of the students of this so-called School of Social Science last spring, the following astonishing statement was made:

"For us students, labor unions and socialists our work is laid out. We must help educate the workers of America so that their slogan of a 'Fair day's work for a fair day's pay' may be replaced by the revolutionary slogan: 'Abolition of the wage system!'"

We see, today, that one of the greatest handicaps to the Russian conquest is the weakness of the American labor movement and the strength of American capitalists. We are seeing more clearly than ever before that the workers of one country cannot emancipate themselves without the co-operation of workers in others."

The Rand School is still functioning, but an action was brought recently by the Attorney-General of New York to annul the charter of the institution and to have a receiver appointed for the property. This has received the consideration of the grand jury of New York county at a special term of court called for the purpose and the writ against the school dismissed. It would seem, therefore, that the present State laws are not sufficiently comprehensive to handle this situation, and it is possible that new laws will be asked for.

Senator Lusk says that their committee had no means of knowing to what extent these radical doctrines and this disloyalty have spread throughout the country, but the evidence is that it is much greater than the loyal American public generally appreciates. It is his opinion that the only way in which this movement can be stopped and the institutions of this country saved and possibly civilization itself be preserved is by presenting clearly to the American public exactly what the movement means. A clear distinction must be drawn between social reforms and sedition.

The success of the Bolshevik movement throughout the world would mean the installation of criminal and vicious elements in control of the Government and would destroy every vestige of the civilization which has been built up in past centuries and for which this country has already sacrificed billions of treasure and many thousands of lives.

The ability of the American people to solve whatever problems confront them is unquestioned, as is also their will to fight for decency and justice, but in order that the country may be fully awakened, it is imperative that other States besides New York look well to the disturbances among laborers and others within their own borders, ascertaining the cause of the unrest and dissatisfaction, and take steps to prevent any foreign or outside evil influences from accentuating the perils with which this nation is already confronted.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE SHOULD NOT BE TIED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WHEN it was announced some weeks ago that a treaty had been formulated by which the United States, Great Britain and France had made a tripartite agreement for the protection of France against German aggression, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD urged that the treaty be adopted without reference to the League of Nations. The details of the treaty were not then public. They have now been given to the public by President Wilson, and the wording of the proposed treaty is such that its adoption by the United States Senate would practically be an adoption of the League of Nations itself. This treaty would also give to the League of Nations the right to decide what America should or should not do under certain conditions.

We would gladly see America, England and France united in a treaty which would make the civilization of the world safe against another onrush of German barbarism, but we cannot conceive any reason which justifies the wording of the proposed treaty with France in such a way as to tie it up completely with the League of Nations and make its adoption in effect an adoption of the League of Nations. Necessarily, every man in this country who is opposed to the League of Nations as it now stands must be opposed to the form of the treaty with France, though we think a very large proportion of them would gladly see an alliance with France for the protection of that country against Germany, based, however, on a simple statement of agreement without any connection whatsoever with the League of Nations or without assuming the right of the League of Nations to decide as to what America should or should not do.

A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION IN THE COTTON SPINNERS' CONVENTION OF 1904.

IN the summary published by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD two weeks ago of the International Cotton Spinners' Congress in 1904 there was an exceedingly interesting proposition given in some detail.

It was proposed by one of the spinners at that convention that the cotton mill people of the world should organize a company with \$5,000,000 capital to buy and carry permanently a large amount of cotton. This capital would not represent, according to the proposition, the amount of cotton to be bought, but merely would be used as a margin to finance a very much larger amount of cotton than could be represented by this sum. It was not proposed to buy this cotton for the purpose of promptly selling it again. On the contrary the plan outlined was that the cotton should be carried by this organization for the express purpose of being thrown on the market whenever prices advanced in order to break them.

The proposition was to buy a large amount of cotton when prices were low, and hold it as a permanent club over the world's cotton trade in order to break any effort made at any time to advance the price of cotton beyond what these European spinners thought desirable. So far as the records of that meeting show not a word in opposition to this cold-blooded plan was uttered.

We doubt not that the same spirit prevails among some cotton buyers, not only among many cotton manufacturers of narrow vision, but among many cotton speculators or professional cotton gamblers, but we rejoice that not all are so suddenly selfish. It is well to recall this proposition at the present time because there are indications that the same thought may perchance be in the mind of some people today. If any combination should be formed of cotton buyers representing European and American spinners, or European spinners alone, with a view to carrying in stock a large amount of cotton as a reserve supply for the purpose of throwing it on the market whenever prices could be broken down by doing this, we would have a dangerous situation against the welfare of the entire cotton trade. Fortunately for the cotton producers, an organization of this kind would not now be able to have the same power which it would have had in 1904 had that scheme then been carried out. The cotton growers are becoming more and more independent, but the battle has not been entirely won.

It is but natural that foreign spinners who formerly paid \$35 to \$50 a bale for cotton, and who now may have to pay anywhere from \$150 to \$250 a bale face this increased cost with serious concern. There is, however, no more reason why cotton buyers should fight high prices than there is why flour millers and corn and provision buyers should fight the high prices prevailing for foodstuffs, and which in all probability will prevail for some years to come. If cotton manufacturers are wise they will recognize the extreme danger to their own interests of undertaking any movement which will further antagonize the cotton-producing interests.

Increased cotton production can come about only through a high price for cotton, and by a spirit of conciliation developed between manufacturers and producers. It is entirely possible that the just protest of the cotton growers against the bitter fight that many cotton manufacturers made in the past, if now continued, will produce a spirit which will drive farmers of the South into other pursuits where labor is better paid and also into diversified agriculture to a much larger extent than ever before to the great lessening of cotton production.

The vicious and wholly unjustified attack made upon the South and upon the cotton growers of this section by Mr. R. N. Durfee, chairman of the Cotton Buying Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing the cotton mills of New England, followed by the equally

vicious attack upon Southern growers by Governor Allen of Kansas, simply served to intensify the spirit of Southern farmers to run their own affairs and not permit the cotton buyers of any section or any country, or outside men, such as Governor Allen, to dictate to them how to manage their affairs or how much cotton they should produce.

Mr. Durfee's attack was one of the most vicious and unjustified made upon the South and upon Southern cotton growers. It should have been promptly repudiated by the cotton manufacturers of New England, and if they had done so promptly, they would have created a far more friendly spirit upon the part of those upon whom they must wholly depend for their raw material, and who now hold the whip-handle in the world's cotton trade. The vast majority of these men, we believe, do not hold the views expressed by Mr. Durfee and therefore, from a spirit of patriotism, if from no other motive, they should take every occasion to counteract the evil of Mr. Durfee's work.

The cotton grower is no longer the suppliant. The manufacturer is now the suppliant, seeking a large supply of cotton, and he cannot get it by any attempt to control prices. Facts are stubborn things, and these are the facts.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CONFERENCE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES FOR GOOD.

IN a circular recently issued by the World's Cotton Conference there was a paragraph indicating that the Conference would be expected to settle the question of cotton production and allocate to the various countries of the world the amount to be produced by each.

That suggestion was so wholly visionary and impracticable, if put forth with any serious thought that any committee of any organization can decide how much cotton each country must produce, that the attention of the Secretary of the World's Cotton Conference, Mr. Rufus R. Wilson, was called to the statement by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and its impracticability pointed out. In the same letter the facts were given as to a proposition made at the International Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Congress in 1904 to the effect that cotton manufacturers should buy up a large amount of cotton and hold it in reserve for the purpose of throwing it on the market whenever prices were high in order to break them down. This proposition was never put into effect by that congress, and we raised the question with Mr. Wilson as to whether anyone in this country, so far as he knew, had ever suggested such a plan. We are glad to have his reply, which covers both of these points. In his letter Mr. Wilson writes:

"While it is true that the paragraph to which you refer appears in one of our circulars, and while it is altogether possible that schemes for the allocation of cotton will come up for discussion before the World Cotton Conference to be held in New Orleans next October, it is not the purpose of the committee having charge of the preliminary arrangements to either advocate or oppose in advance any of the proposed solutions for old difficulties which will come before the conference.

"None of the members of the Executive Committee, so far as I know, have advocated or advocate the creation of a central committee to decide how much cotton should be raised by the different cotton-producing countries, or to fix and determine the amount paid for it. I am sure that a majority of them, if they have given thought to the subject, would agree with you that it would be as vicious and demoralizing to undertake to arbitrarily allocate the amount of cotton to be raised in this or any other country as it would be to try to put into effect the price-fixing programs advocated from time to time by important interests here and abroad.

"Answering the other question raised in your letter, I think it is well within the truth to say that no member of the Executive Committee of the World Cotton Conference believes in or favors any plan, past or present, for holding in reserve vast supplies of cotton for the purpose of using it in breaking the cotton market at critical moments. You are absolutely right when you say that no organization can be formed with moral or other power to determine what amount of cotton should be produced by any

country, or what shall be paid for it. The laws of supply and demand govern in these matters, and the functioning of those laws under conditions which will assure mutual trustfulness and goodwill between the various branches of the cotton industry is the primary purpose of the World Cotton Conference to be held in New Orleans. It is only through the conflict of opposing beliefs and opinions that collective wisdom is made possible. Therefore, those responsible for the World Cotton Conference feel that it will fail in its purpose if it is not made a forum for full, free and unreserved discussion of every problem affecting the cotton industry. I am sure that a man of your vision and foresight will agree with this view.

"That there may be no misunderstanding regarding the matter, let me say that it has never been intended that the World Cotton Conference shall be made an instrument for the creation of a committee of any kind to regulate the production or price of cotton. All questions will come before committees made up of men whose experience fits them to deal with them with judgment and authority. You will be interested and gratified, I am sure, to know that the particular committee to which will be submitted any plans and suggestions having to do with stabilizing production and prices will have for its chairman Mr. William B. Thompson of New Orleans, one of the ablest men in the South, and one capable of seeing all sides of a question before passing judgment. We all feel it most fortunate that Mr. Thompson has consented to accept the chairmanship of one of the outstanding committees of the conference.

"The men responsible for the conference agree with the view expressed in your editorial that its planning and handling should be 'largely committed' to men of the South. This belief has been acted upon from the inception of the conference, and 13 of the 23 members of the Executive Committee having in charge the preliminary arrangements are Southern men. Of the men who, by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, have been chosen to head the committees through which the results of the conference will find final expression, 8 out of 10 are Southern men.

"I am sure you will agree with me that the interests of the cotton growers, whenever they come up for discussion, can be safely entrusted to such men as E. A. Calvin of Texas, Harvie Jordan of Georgia, L. K. Salsbury of Memphis, M. J. Sanders and William B. Thompson of Louisiana and James D. Hammett of South Carolina, each of whom is chairman of one of the committees through which the conclusions of the conference will take form. If there is danger, as suggested in your editorial, of the conference assuming unwieldy proportions, this will be largely due to the desire to have the growers of cotton fully represented. Under the plan of domestic representation agreed upon, the growers of cotton outnumber the manufacturers of cotton, North and South, more than four to one. This surely does not indicate any desire on the part of the sponsors of the conference to make it a 'wet and dried affair.'"

We are in hearty sympathy with the idea that the cotton manufacturers of the world should make a personal study of conditions in the South. We have taken this position for many years, and have often urged the manufacturers of New England and of old England to visit the South and study the cotton-producing and cotton-handling interests for themselves. At the proposed conference in New Orleans there will necessarily be many divergent views. Many manufacturers who have seen only one side of the case will be on hand. Many representatives of the planting interests will be there looking at all the problems connected with the growing of cotton. Men representing the compressing and the transportation of cotton will be in attendance. Only good can come out of such a meeting of all interests if men of broad views representing every side of this great industry come with open minds to study the whole situation and get all possible light upon the production, the ginning, the baling, the transportation and the manufacture of cotton. It will be a great blessing to the cotton trade if out of this conference there can come such an awakening as to the barbarous system of compressing and handling cotton as to bring about a change.

As we have repeatedly said, the South is not wholly to blame for the present method of handling cotton. The owners of high-density compress interests and railroad owners and vested interests generally have been too strong in their control of capital to enable the South to break the strangle-hold which they have had on the trade. If light is let in on this phase of the industry, and the cotton manufacturers join hands with

the cotton producers in breaking down the present system, great good will be effected.

There are many other questions connected with the trade which can be discussed to advantage.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is not at all afraid that the cotton manufacturers or the cotton speculators or the transportation interests or the compress interests will be able to dominate this conference to the disadvantage of the cotton growers. The cotton growers hold a strategic position unlike anything which they have had in the past. They can now by united work absolutely dominate the whole situation, and in co-operation with cotton manufacturers they can eliminate many of the bad methods of cotton compressing and handling which now injure the trade to the disadvantage of grower and consumer alike.

We believe, therefore, that the cotton growers of the South should welcome this Conference and take an active part in it, not with the idea of overriding everything in its deliberations, but of bringing about broad, intelligent co-operative understanding on the side of everybody connected with the cotton trade.

There should be no spirit of narrow sectionalism in evidence, and no man conspicuous for any vicious, unjustified sectional attack on the South or on Southern cotton growers should have any official part in such a conference.

INADEQUATE TRAVELING FACILITIES BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE question of adequate passenger facilities on the railroads between the South and the North is of deep concern to the people of the whole country. In a recent issue we published a letter from Mr. C. C. Olney, manager of the New Orleans branch of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co., criticizing the inadequacy of the passenger-car service between Washington and the North for travelers to and from the South. In a later letter Mr. Olney encloses a copy of a letter from the United States Railroad Administration in reply to his and his reply to that. In sending these letters, Mr. Olney writes:

"I do not think that we can look for very much relief unless the public tires of such treatment. And as far as waiting until next winter to better conditions, while catering to the tourists who make one sojourn a year when the business man is undergoing these inconveniences daily."

The letters which Mr. Olney encloses are as follows:

United States Railroad Administration,
Director-General of Railroads,

Washington, D. C., July 24.

Dear Mr. Olney.—This refers to the subject of your letter of June 19.

The situation about which you write is one which is receiving careful study on the part of the Railroad Administration. It is, doubtless, true that in pre-war times there was an excess of through service between the North and South through the Washington gateway.

There are a number of cars running through the Washington gateway between Northern and Southern cities, and there has been comparatively little complaint regarding the service. As stated, the entire question is being examined, but while it is not likely there will be any material change at the present time, it is hoped that before the winter travel for the next season commences a plan of operation will be decided upon which will secure the best handling of the traffic.

Passengers out of New York for Shreveport are given the option of using the New Orleans sleeper down to Meridian and transferring at that point, or transferring at Washington. New York has on sale two sections on the Washington-Shreveport car. Naturally, no one in New York has recollection of the particular occurrence that you report, but it may very well be that when the sailor applied for space, the New York space on the Shreveport car had been exhausted, whereupon he took space on the New Orleans car, rather than to take a chance of finding space

available on the Shreveport car when he got to Washington. Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. LAMB,
Acting Chief.

Mr. C. C. Olney,
The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.,
500 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, La., July 28.

United States Railroad Administration,
Director-General of Railroads,
Washington, D. C.

Attention of Mr. Eugene H. Lamb, Acting Chief.

Gentlemen.—I have for acknowledgment yours of the 24th, in reply to my letter of June 19, concerning the inconveniences experienced by through travelers between the South and Eastern points, and I note you have the situation under observation and you may be assured that it will bear inspection, and the most concrete bit of evidence that could be offered is the number of passengers who are forced to transfer themselves at Washington in going North, and the crowded condition of sleeping cars coming South out of New York, where people are crowded into one or two cars for all points south of Washington, when additional equipment is attached to Southern trains at that point for the very purpose of giving service to the traveling public.

As regards your statement of a duplication of train service north of Washington, if you have sufficient through travel to fill trains, why is it not as incumbent on the Pennsylvania Railroad to give equal service north of Washington as the traveling public receives from the railroads south of Washington? We boast in this country of our railroads, and the Pennsylvania System in the past has styled itself the "Standard Railroad of America," but if you will compare the service now rendered to that of 20 years ago, you will be surprised at the inconveniences that one has to suffer in these days.

I thank you for your courtesy, and trust that something may be accomplished.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. OLNEY.

WILL DISTRIBUTE STEEL BARS AND OTHER PRODUCTS FROM BIRMINGHAM WARE- HOUSE.

DUE to greatly increased sales in the South, the Truscon Steel Co. of Youngstown, O., have opened a new warehouse at Birmingham, Ala. This is a gratifying evidence of the further expansion of a large and important industrial concern operating in the South. The purpose of the Birmingham warehouse will be largely for the quick distribution of steel bars rolled in Birmingham by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Moreover, this move on the part of the Truscon Steel Co. further emphasizes the growing importance of Birmingham as an iron and steel manufacturing and distributing center. Their letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is as follows:

"Our sales down in this part of the country have so greatly increased over the past that when it is taken into consideration that rail or rail and water shipments to this part of the country from Pittsburgh or our home office in Youngstown are a long time in transit and, owing to the long haul, too many elements of risk or delay exist, we found it necessary to put in a large warehouse in Birmingham for the purpose of distributing stocks of materials of our manufacture including rib bars, which are now being rolled for us by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

"We will carry upward of 100 tons of bars for quick delivery from our warehouse in sizes ranging from three-eighths inch square section to one and one-eighth inch square section, inclusive, together with wire of several sizes, Hy-Ribs, rib laths, diamond mesh lath, corner beads, 16 gauge channels, three-fourths to two inches, inclusive, expanded metal for light floor reinforcement, Kahn Curb Bar and Kahn Edge Protector. We will also handle a large stock of Truscon steel windows in 12 by 18 glass size, possibly later 14 by 20.

"Regarding the operation of our warehouse, it is our intention and purpose in putting this warehouse in this district to endeavor in every way to take care of our friends and customers in the South in a considerably prompter manner than we have been able to from our Youngstown plant. In the bar department we will be able to furnish bars in lengths up to 60 feet and in any tonnages up to our full capacity. We are also prepared to do bending and cutting of bars and, in fact, to make shipment in from one to three days."

RACE PROBLEM NOT SECTIONAL, BUT NATIONAL—FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SOME NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS WHICH MISLEAD THE BLACKS.

WHEN the press and the people who spend energy denouncing the treatment of the negro in the South give the same energy to denouncing the one unspeakable crime which is mainly responsible for an occasional outburst of the mob spirit in lynching, they will render a great service to the negro race and to humanity.

The vilest crime on earth, committed, with revolting horror, by some brute upon a white woman, calls forth from such papers as the New York World, the Chicago Tribune and kindred publications no word of condemnation. Here and there men in Northern pulpits follow the lead of such papers, and without ever a word of sympathy for the victim of this most awful crime denounce the avengers of it with such bitterness as to cause the lower class of negroes to believe that such people and papers practically uphold the criminal, and they are thus tempted to still more devilry.

The man who denounces the lynching mob of a rapist, and who does not at the same time denounce the criminal and warn the negroes to join in suppressing the criminals of their own race, is, in effect, placing a premium upon the brute instincts of the negro criminals and is encouraging them to commit crimes.

Upon such men, wherever or whoever they may be, there rests a tremendous responsibility as aiders and abettors of the criminal class of negroes and of arousing among the less intelligent negroes a bitter race hatred.

No one is more bitterly opposed to mob law than the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. They who lynch a criminal lynch the law and the sovereignty of the State, and whenever lynching for one crime is not punished it inevitably begets a disregard of law which finds expression in lynchings and murderings for other causes. But primarily the paper or the public man who justly denounces lynchings for an outrage upon womanhood without at the same time denouncing with all possible energy the crime itself, to the extent that would be done if his own wife or daughter had thus suffered, is particeps criminis in developing other crimes by falsely leading the negro race to think lightly of this fearful crime which brutish negroes commit against white women.

There are bad negroes and bad whites everywhere, and upon the good negroes, of which there are many, and upon the good whites rests a tremendous burden of denouncing the criminals of their own races and of working in harmony to build up a spirit of mutual understanding and conciliation.

When the negro emigration from the South commenced a few years ago we commended it as good for the South and for the North and West. As the negro moves into other sections he learns that there is a race antipathy wholly unknown in the South. No such wild mob scenes as those enacted in Chicago against the negro race will probably ever be seen in the South, and the negro who goes North or West will learn that he is safer in the South than elsewhere. But the negro migration will acquaint other sections with the negro problem and therefore bring a clearer understanding all over the country that the race problem is not sectional, but national. The worst enemies of the negro race are among their own people and among the South-hating whites, who, like the venomous New York World and Chicago Tribune and people who imitate their work, seek to arouse race hatred and stir the evil passions of bad negroes to crimes and riots.

The negroes are now unquestionably being influenced by Bolshevistic and pro-German efforts seeking to bring about disorders and revolutions in America, but we have too much confidence in the good that is in the race, in the inherent

qualities which during the last hundred years have made millions of sincere Christians of negroes, and in the spirit of Christ which controls many of them today, to believe that the great mass of negroes will be misled by the accursed work of Bolsheviks and pro-Germans. The negro race is infinitely superior to the men who are thus seeking to mislead them.

The best element of whites and of negroes in the South as well as in other parts of the country should come together in a spirit of co-operative work for the whole negro race. Absolute protection before the law should be given to every negro. He should be safeguarded from the evil men of both races. He should be encouraged to own good and comfortable homes and be well paid for his labor. At the same time the criminal element, white and black, should be punished in exactly the same manner and to the same degree.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD Mr. James Gould, one of the foremost financiers and business men of Arkansas, writing on the negro question, incloses a copy of a letter which he recently sent to the Chicago Tribune as follows:

Jas. Gould,

Investment Securities,

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 31.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

The recent deplorable race riot in your city prompts the writer to address you this letter. Your paper has persistently and insistently, for years, slandered and maligned the South on the negro question. It is now the opportune time for you, if you are big enough to edit a two by four country newspaper, to take back all of the "cussed" things your paper has said against the South on the much discussed question and little understood by you and many of the Northern people as it pertains to the South.

If your paper knew the South as we know it, those of us who have lived here always; if your people knew the negro as we know him, you would cease your everlasting misrepresentation and rantings over the treatment of the negro in the South. You either won't learn or don't want to learn of the negro's true condition in this country. Because of isolated cases of lynchings in this land of some black brute for unmentionable crime, you fill your paper with denunciations of the South.

As long as the white man lives and these crimes are committed, just so long will they be followed by swift and sure death; but the South has never had nor will they ever commit such a crime against the negro as a race as the East St. Louis riots and Springfield, Ill., riots, ten years ago, and the late riots in your city, where the negroes, without regard to age or cause, was shot and murdered in cold blood as if they were animals.

In my own county of this State the negro population largely predominates, yet there has never been a race riot in this county and there never will be. Negro equality, never! But fairness to the negro in dealings with the white man and protection to him in property rights and privileges to work under the law just the same as the white man. Outside of your so-called equality can you truthfully say the same?

You in your enthusiasm and mistaken zeal to entice the negro away from the South, his natural home, promise him all of the glittering things of this life and especially that of social equality, which you know is so alluring to this race. Right to attend white schools, equal privileges in cafes and churches and other attractions take him from the people who know him best and when he gets too familiar as to jar upon your nerves, you then pump hot lead into him until he gets too heavy to stand up, as a general persuader that the white man is the superior race.

Let him alone where he is, and he is the most contented human being on earth; take him to the North, and you make a fiend incarnate. From the time you people transport an average negro to the North from the South you have done yourself an irreparable injury and have taken from the South a valuable asset.

Why in the name of high heaven can't you learn to attend to your own affairs and let the South and the negro alone where they live in a state of peace and harmony unless disturbed by flattering offers which are never fulfilled, for him to go to the land of promise supposed to be flowing with milk and honey, which instead flows with his blood?

JAS. GOULD.

Pittsburgh Basing Point for Steel at Issue

Question of Pittsburgh Basing of Fundamental Importance to Steel Industry.

Washington, D. C., August 4—[Special.]—What Judge Gary describes as "the biggest lawsuit ever tried in the United States" was given preliminary form last week in an application filed before the Federal Trade Commission by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers for a complaint against the United States Steel Corporation and others.

The association is composed of more than 800 fabricators of steel and operating in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California.

It has been the custom of the industry since its inception to quote prices f. o. b. Pittsburgh. The object of the application is to compel quotations f. o. b. Chicago for the Chicago territory.

Of such fundamental importance is the case that the Federal Trade Commission urged the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to give it its attention, in order that all parties at interest might be heard, since Birmingham and other centers may also wish to be made basing points.

"The whole question," says the commission in its letter, "of the practice of having basing points for making rolled steel prices may be involved." In other words, the commission will take under consideration the advisability of recommending a change in the basic principles under which the industry has heretofore operated.

In their brief before the Federal Trade Commission the applicants charge:

1. That the Steel Corporation, in addition to a fair price found by adding the cost of production and a reasonable profit, add the freight rate from Pittsburgh to the place of destination, less the freight rate from the plant to such destination, with the result that prices "are increased by large fictitious freight rates which amount to \$5.40 or thereabouts," which is an arbitrary and excessive addition to reasonable cost.
2. That competitors in the Pittsburgh district have been buying from the Steel Corporation at lower prices than the applicants.
3. That this practice is a discrimination which prevents the applicants from selling their wares successfully in the Pittsburgh district.
4. That the discrimination allows producers in the Pittsburgh district to enter the Chicago district and actually undersell the applicants in their own territory.
5. That the discrimination is not a natural one, and is prejudicial to the growth and prosperity of the entire Chicago district.
6. That the practice of quoting f. o. b. Pittsburgh is departed from in favor of certain favored consumers, notably agricultural implement manufacturers, in order to secure orders.

The soul of the complaint is that production is cheaper at Gary, Ind., than at Pittsburgh, but that the Chicago district is actually penalized by the cheap Gary production instead of being allowed to benefit from it.

No decision in the case is likely, of course, for months, as the hearings will go into the very fundamentals of the steel industry.

Under the exigencies of war the Federal Price-Fixing Committee abolished the sole Pittsburgh base and created a second basing point at Chicago.

There were two basing points, which relieved the industry from October 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, when the Chicago co-base was suddenly abolished for reasons which, it is alleged, were never made quite clear.

However, the demand for steel was then so great that cost was almost of no importance in comparison with getting delivery. But with the signing of the armistice conditions changed, and Western fabricators claimed that they were placed in a hopeless competitive situation. They were about to urge on the price-fixing committee restoration of Chicago as a co-base when the committee went out of existence.

In this emergency 40 fabricators in Chicago on January 24, 1919, organized the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers for the one purpose of restoring Chicago as a co-base.

Negotiations were opened with Judge Gary looking toward an amicable agreement, but they came to naught. Finally, John S.

Miller, attorney for the consumers, and Judge Gary, by agreement, appeared before the Federal Trade Commission on July 9. Members of the commission were much impressed with the importance of the case, and Mr. Miller was instructed to prepare the application for a complaint.

Real Reasons for Steel Basing Point at Pittsburgh Not Always Stated.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 4—[Special.]—Psychologists assert that a peculiarity of the female mind is an indisposition to assign the real reason for a view or action. The male mind may be differently constituted, but there are influences and restrictions, like the Sherman law, that produce the same phenomenon.

The chief difficulty in the discussion of separate basing points for steel products—Chicago, Duluth, Birmingham, Buffalo—in place of the long-established single Pittsburgh basing, is the natural unwillingness of steel producers to admit that the chief reason they like the single Pittsburgh basing is that the steel market controls itself, to the benefit of the producer, much more fully than would be the case if there were more than one basing point, the Pittsburgh basing making the market simplicity itself. Large books of freight rates are published, showing the rates from Pittsburgh to all points in the country, and these books control the quoting of prices, the delivered price being the Pittsburgh price plus the freight to the delivery point.

Usually a steel producer is eager to book orders, and would shade prices a trifle if there were no danger in doing so, but with the Pittsburgh basing a cut price is clearly marked, and the whole trade, buyers and sellers alike, regard the cut as being a cut of the Pittsburgh price; in other words, a cut of the whole market, so the tendency is for one cut to lead to another. Fully realizing this, the individual producer is usually indisposed to make a single price cut, recognizing the possibility of its reacting upon him by producing a lower level for the entire market throughout the country. With separate basings, cuts in neutral or twilight territory would not be so clearly marked and would probably be attempted and would infrequently lead to market declines that would not occur if the single basing were the universal rule.

In this lies the chief objection of the steel producers to the establishment of basing points in addition to Pittsburgh. Assuming, for convenience in argument, that all that is under discussion is the establishment of Chicago as a basing point in addition to Pittsburgh. The Chicago steel producer and the Pittsburgh steel producer alike can claim that this change would reduce his profits. The Pittsburgh producer selling in Chicago would have to absorb part or all of the freight to Chicago, thus obtaining a lower mill price than when selling locally. The Chicago producer when selling in Chicago would likewise receive a lower price. This would be tantamount to claiming that the country owes the steel trade a living and guaranteed to pay the obligation in a certain sum, but now wants to reduce the sum. If, however, the profits rest upon such a certain basis, it might readily be assumed that when in the long run Chicago prices averaged lower, with a separate Chicago basing, than would otherwise be the case, Pittsburgh prices would average correspondingly higher. If not, then a portion of the total profits of the steel industry rests upon a fictitious basis. It is not a matter of assuming that the Pittsburgh price is fixed and the Chicago price would be reduced, for steel prices are not fixed. In December, 1909, they were 15 per cent. higher than in the preceding May. In December, 1914, they were 10 per cent. lower than in the preceding February. In July, 1917, they were 100 per cent. higher than in the preceding September. At present they are 14 per cent. lower than under war-time control and 51 per cent. higher than the average of the 10 years before the war.

If it is a fundamental economic fact that the demand for steel will in the long run insure a certain aggregate of profits to the steel industry, those profits would presumably accrue no matter how many basing points there were. There would not even be necessarily a changed distribution of the profits. The Chicago district plants of the Steel Corporation might make less money and the Pittsburgh district plants more money, but the profits all go to the Steel Corporation in any event. The independents might

confine their sales to their respective territories to such an extent that they would have the same profits as formerly. If Chicago district steel producers should have smaller profits for a time this might soon be made up by steel consumers moving to the district and thus giving those mills a stronger market.

If it were legal for manufacturers to set prices down to the last detail, it would be entirely feasible to district the country and set prices in such manner that all producers would be equitably treated. As that is not legal, the steel industry likes a single basing because then it is easy to "play the game," or, in other words, easy to spot the slightest departure from the general understanding. That understanding is usually adequate, and it is proof against legal assault. The individual producer refrains from cutting prices because he believes that to do so would provoke other price-cutting, which would injure him. Neither the Sherman law nor any other law can punish the producer for "playing safe" in this manner. With a plurality of basing points the understanding would be greatly complicated. Now it is admirably simple.

Unwillingness to assign the true reason is not confined to the steel producers, but obtains also with the steel consumers. The Chicago district consumers who have brought the case before the Federal Trade Commission assert that they are injured by the Pittsburgh basis, but they are injured only by comparison with what their position would be if there were a Chicago basing. They are not injured by comparison with conditions they expected when they located where they did, since the Pittsburgh basing has obtained as long as there has been a steel industry. It might be said that they are injured through freights being higher than formerly, making the Chicago delivered price a larger number of dollars above the f. o. b. Pittsburgh price than formerly, but everything is on a higher basis, the dollar being worth only about 50 cents, and freights have not advanced anything like 100 per cent. In percentage the difference between Chicago and Pittsburgh is less than formerly.

From an ethical or public policy standpoint Birmingham territory has a much stronger basis for claiming a separate basing than has Chicago territory. The Chicago district consumers must admit that they are doing business where they are and that they located where they did with their eyes open. The Birmingham district wants to grow and consume more of the steel that is made in the district. Chicago steel is not shipped "against its freight" anything like as much as is Birmingham steel, and it does not seem reasonable that steel should be shipped against its freight; that if Birmingham steel is sold to a Birmingham consumer it nets one price at mill it should also be shipped toward Pittsburgh and thus net the mill a lower price. More steel should be consumed in the Birmingham district, and more would be if the selling price were related to the cost of production instead of to the Pittsburgh price. The steel is made with Birmingham iron ores, Birmingham coal and Birmingham limestone.

Birmingham Will Present Formal Petition to Federal Trade Commission.

Birmingham, Ala., August 4—[Special.]—Official notice has come to Secretary-Manager Charles L. Harold of the Birmingham Civic Association from the Federal Trade Commission through Secretary J. P. Yoder that the claims of Birmingham to be made a basing point for steel prices will be heard along with the petitions of the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers and the Superior Commercial Club, the latter asking for establishment of Chicago and Duluth, respectively, as base points.

For several months the Pittsburgh-Plus committee of the Civic Association has been working up data in support of Birmingham as a base point. The trade customs have been noted and will be attacked by the committee. Secretary-Manager Harold spent several days in Chicago investigating the conditions in the steel trade and also conferred there with the Duluth, Minn., committee as well as leading political economists. Dr. Harold G. Moulton of Chicago University has written a strong letter condemning the single-base system and asserting that if "open competition existed in the manufacture and sale of steel, Pittsburgh-plus would not be possible."

Not only are fabricators in Birmingham joining with the Civic Association in the contest before the Trade Commission, but users of steel in other points in the South have, according to Mr. Harold, enlisted in the fight. They will relatively profit by Birmingham being made a basing point, because, as pointed out, they are

now paying on rolled steel coming from Birmingham the same price f. o. b. cars at destination as if it came from Pittsburgh. Thus the saving to them by destroying the single base at Pittsburgh would be exactly the difference between the freight from Pittsburgh and that from Birmingham to the common destination on a shipment from the Birmingham mills.

"But it is not alone in behalf of the fabricators that we are pressing our claim to a base," said Secretary-Manager Harold, "but for the ultimate consumer as well. For the people, the homeowner, the municipalities or counties constructing buildings, the farmers, and every user of steel in its thousands of finished forms are and have for a generation been paying an unjust economic tax represented by this false differential known as Pittsburgh-plus. On every keg of nails or roll of fence wire the people of the South pay the false freight from Pittsburgh, although manufactured and rolled right here in Birmingham at a lower cost than at Pittsburgh. Judge Gary has stated and only a month ago reiterated that steel can be made in Birmingham 30 per cent. cheaper than at Pittsburgh. Gary and Birmingham are the lowest cost plants. Then why should not Southern industry and Southern governmental units get the benefit of this low cost production right in its midst?"

"The Government is all agog about the cost of living. Here's a chance to put things down a bit. Rub out the false freight on steel products consumed in the South and in the great West and Northwest, and you have lifted a burden running annually into millions of dollars from the shoulders of the every-day family. And the steel industry will go on just the same. Nothing is hurt and a long-delayed economic justice will have been rendered."

The Civic Association has lodged with the Federal Trade Commission a lengthy printed pamphlet and will later file its petition in formal style. Summons to the hearings is expected this fall or possibly in the late summer.

Federation of British Industries Goes After World's Markets.

The Federation of British Industries, which is composed of over 900 of Britain's biggest manufacturers and manufacturing associations, has formulated plans for an overseas organization which contemplates the appointment in every market of the world of a commissioner, assisted where advisable by expert advisors and sub-commissioners. In this connection, the American Chamber of Commerce in London advises that the Federation has issued a map of the world which has been divided into 21 areas. Several of the commissioners for these areas have already been appointed.

Accompanying the map is a valuable analysis of the imports of the various commercial areas in 1913. The figures give the total imports and the amount of imports from the United Kingdom, thus showing clearly where British trade needs stimulating. It is the purpose of the Federation to explore all the possibilities of these markets and to further British trade in all possible ways.

The overseas trade department of the Federation is a separate organization which is divided into eight geographical sections, organized as intelligence centers for the various territories. The purpose of this department is to provide a service run by manufacturers for manufacturers, capable of giving assistance and information of every kind promptly and efficiently to every manufacturer who desires to export his goods or import his raw material.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London says that the Federation of British Industries is a very high-class, powerful organization and can be counted on as very likely to accomplish the objects it goes after.

Wants to Buy Several Hundred Acres of North Carolina Land.

J. Q. Dickinson, 202 West Building, Jacksonville, Fla., writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that he is in the market for several hundred acres of the best land in upper North Carolina. He says:

"I do not care especially for buildings, but must have land in advanced stage of cultivation or easily made so. Must have as much fruit and as large a variety as possible. There must be a grist mill or a water-power suitable for overshot wheel. Prefer to be near railroad and where the roads are good."

Plumb Bill Inaugurates Campaign for Government Ownership of Railroads

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., August 4.

On behalf of the four Railroad Brotherhoods and organized labor, Representative Sims on last Saturday introduced the so-called Plumb bill in the House, providing for Government ownership and control of the railroads.

The bill provides for:

1. The establishment of the Railways Board of Appraisal and Extension, which shall acquire title to all railroad property in the country. The board shall be composed of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and three other members to be selected by the board of directors of the National Railways Operating Corporation, which board of directors shall consist of fifteen members, five to be selected by the employees, five by the appointed railroad officials and five by the President.

2. Payment for the railroad properties by the issuance of bonds, with interest rate fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sinking-fund payments amounting to 1 per cent. yearly on the total amount of bonds outstanding.

3. Extension of lines into new territory by the use of Government funds and "by the exercise of the power of taxation imposed by local authority upon the territory benefited, whereby such territory shall contribute its portion of the cost of the extensions approximately commensurate with the increase in value which the land within that territory may realize by reason of the building of such extension."

4. Division of the country into operating districts, with a district railroad council in each, which shall be authorized to exercise large local powers of management.

5. The net earnings, after payment of cost of operation, fixed charges and 1 per cent. to the sinking fund, shall be divided in two, one-half to go to the United States and the other half to the corporation, to be used for dividends to the employees. Whenever the half of net earnings paid to the United States amounts to more than 5 per cent., rates shall be lowered so as to absorb that surplus.

6. Establishment of three boards of adjustment, which shall hear wage disputes, etc.

Glenn E. Plumb is general counsel for the Railroad Brotherhoods. They have established in Washington the Plumb Plan Lecture Bureau. It will train speakers, who will be sent into every hamlet of the country to preach the merits of the Plumb plan.

This nation-wide campaign is organized along the lines that were successful in the case of prohibition. It is proposed to hold meetings in union halls, schools, etc., selling tickets at 10 cents each, which it is expected, since the sale of the tickets will be handled in each town by organized labor, will finance the whole campaign.

It is pointed out by advocates of the Plumb plan that the President has not taken any fixed position on the railroads, having simply declared that he would return them to their private owners on January 1 unless Congress in the meantime formulated some program of its own.

It is declared by Plumb plan adherents that the railroad problem is essentially a political problem, and that the people should have a chance to vote on it before the roads are returned. It is hinted that the most it is expected to accomplish now is a postponement of any solution until the next Presidential election, when a candidate would present himself on a Plumb platform, declaring out and out in favor of Government ownership.

The Plumb bill was introduced to the accompaniment of threats of a strike. It was the presentation of the railroad employees' demands for increased wages that suddenly drove all Washington into a consideration of the high cost of living as the most vital question now confronting the country.

But there is something more than wage increases behind the Plumb plan. What organized labor is trying to do, according to the statements put out, is to change utterly the foundation principles on which industry at present operates. They want to establish the theory that the employees are part owners of any enter-

prise in which they are engaged, and as such are entitled to a part of the profits. They aver that raising wages merely expands the vicious circle and does nobody any permanent good.

Sentiment in Congress at this time is so overwhelmingly against Government ownership, and so in favor of lessening Government control in all directions, that only a complete reversal will make possible acceptance of the Plumb plan. This appears to be well understood on all sides, and merely emphasizes the fact that what the Brotherhoods are really hoping for is a postponement of settlement until November, 1920.

For instance, former Representative Keating, who has been engaged to work for the Plumb plan, and who is already secretary of the Congressional commission on the reclassification of the salaries of Government civilian employees, announces that the commission "will submit an official report to Congress early in January. After that date I will devote all my time to the Plumb Plan League."

The real fight for Government ownership, in other words, will be next year; the skirmish now is merely to prevent definite action in the meantime.

Government's Release of 16,000 Coal Cars Offers Only Temporary Relief.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 4.—[Special.]—Comparatively slight relief in view of requirements and necessities will be apparent in the coal and coal-car shortage situation on railroads throughout the country by the Government's action in releasing for service 16,000 of its new coal cars, in the opinion of Pittsburgh officials of several railroads. The situation is critical, it is said, and demands radical action, as well as co-operation on the part of the public, particularly coal consumers.

"The Government under force of public opinion and the demands of coal operators is releasing 16,000 of its new cars," said J. C. Venning, general coal and ore agent of the Pennsylvania lines. "The immense coal shortage shown by our reports must be made up. There will be a serious shortage this fall. That means a big demand for cars. I declare I don't know just how the demand is going to be met, though we are following every new development closely and doing our part."

Mr. Venning received a letter a few days ago from an Ohio coal operator asking for rates on coal shipments to the Atlantic seaboard. The writer said he understood there was a great coal shortage in Europe and that Italy would purchase from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons, while France was in the American market for from 27,000,000 to 30,000,000. This is only one of many such letters he has received.

Port of New Orleans Made Banner Loading Record.

New Orleans, La., August 1.—[Special.]—"New Orleans made a banner record as a port during the war" is the statement of the Wheat Export Corporation.

Philadelphia first won the blue ribbon by clearing the Somerset with 208,000 bushels of grain in one day, New York with the War Special carrying 240,000 bushels loaded in less than a day. New Orleans eclipsed them both with the Thamblee, the cargo consisting of 136,359 bushels of barley, being loaded in four hours.

After New Orleans shipped out 27 full cargoes of grain, averaging from 210,000 to 574,000 bushels, with 19 hours the average time for clearing each vessel. The grain exported from New Orleans during the war would fill a string of box cars 402 miles long.

Among the port facilities of the city are a publicly-owned belt railroad, miles and miles of docks and wharves and the public grain elevator with a capacity of 2,700,000 bushels.

Half-Million-Dollar Theater Building for Memphis.

A theater building costing \$500,000 will be erected in Memphis, Tenn., construction to begin immediately. The contractors are Sylvason, Lane & Gilbertson of Seattle, Wash.

The Union Warehouse Plan for Cotton

MANY WAREHOUSES TO BE BUILT OR BOUGHT THROUGHOUT SOUTH.

That a broad system of warehousing for cotton is essential to the best interests of producers and consumers has been recognized for many years. Twenty years ago the MANUFACTURERS RECORD began an active campaign for the development of warehouses whose receipts would be gilt-edge collateral in any bank in America. We are therefore in hearty sympathy with the building of fireproof warehouses of ample capacity for handling cotton where the lowest insurance rates can be had and where cotton growers will have exactly the same facilities for carrying cotton as the speculator and the manufacturers. It is therefore important now that a big warehouse system is to be put through, that all State laws relating to cotton warehousing should protect to the fullest extent the producer as well as the consumer, otherwise a big warehouse system might become an injury rather than a blessing to the cotton trade. Rightly managed, a strong warehouse system can be made a great blessing to the whole industry. The organizers of the Union Warehouse Corporation, whose plans have been mentioned heretofore, have furnished to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the following statement covering all that they are at present prepared to make public as to their plans:

"It was on April 26 last, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, that the first steps were taken in the preliminary organization of a company for the construction and operation of a chain of standardized cotton warehouses at strategic points throughout the country.

"This meeting, which was the culmination of more than a year's work of the Cotton Buying Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, was attended by 15 or 20 representative men from all branches of the cotton industry. It resulted in the appointment of a subcommittee, with instructions to incorporate a preliminary company for the purpose of investigating the subject fully from a business standpoint, and of doing and performing all things necessary, in order to bring the matter properly before prospective underwriters, and to report at a later meeting.

"On the evening of the same day the cotton men met in conference with a member of the firm of one of the large investment banking houses of New York, at which time terms and conditions were thoroughly threshed out, in principle, under which an underwriting of the securities of a cotton warehousing proposition might be acceptable.

"The subcommittee appointed consisted of the following: Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston; W. B. Drake, Jr., president of the Merchants' National Bank of Raleigh, N. C.; Randall N. Durfee, treasurer of the Border City Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass.; Chas. H. Ely of Monks & Johnson, Boston; Morton C. Tuttle of the Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston.

"The subcommittee got promptly at work and incorporated the Union Warehouse Organization Corporation, electing Mr. Wilson president, Mr. Drake treasurer and Mr. Guy P. Billon, secretary. Monks & Johnson of Boston were appointed consulting engineers, and Mr. Billon was chosen as financial advisor.

"The engineers were set immediately at work investigating prospective sites, properties, types of construction and other essential details, and the financial advisor, by constant and close contact with the prospective underwriters, has kept the corporation fully informed as to the needs and requirements of the investment bankers. Although neither the engineers nor financial advisor have progressed sufficiently far with their work so that a final report is ready, yet such favorable progress has been made that the success of the project seems now assured.

"The engineers report that they have decided to recommend the purchase or construction of cotton storage warehouses at the following points with initial and ultimate capacities in bales, as noted:

	Initial.	Ultimate.
Houston, Galveston or Texas City, Texas.....	100,000	200,000
Fort Worth, Tex.....	40,000	80,000
Dallas or Waco, Tex.....	100,000	200,000
Austin, Tex.....	10,000	20,000
Shreveport, La.....	20,000	40,000
Little Rock, Ark.....	20,000	40,000
East St. Louis, Ill.....	20,000	40,000
Memphis, Tenn.....	200,000	400,000
Greenville, Miss.....	20,000	40,000

	Initial.	Ultimate.
Birmingham, Ala.....	20,000	40,000
Selma, Ala.....	10,000	20,000
Montgomery, Ala.....	20,000	40,000
Mobile, Ala.....	40,000	80,000
Augusta, Ga.....	40,000	80,000
Macon, Ga.....	20,000	40,000
Dublin, Ga.....	10,000	20,000
Savannah, Ga.....	100,000	200,000
Spartanburg, S. C.....	10,000	20,000
Greenville, S. C.....	10,000	20,000
Rock Hill, S. C.....	10,000	20,000
Columbia, S. C.....	20,000	40,000
Charleston, S. C.....	50,000	100,000
Charlotte, N. C.....	20,000	40,000
Raleigh, N. C.....	10,000	20,000
Greensboro, N. C.....	20,000	40,000
Norfolk, Va.....	40,000	80,000
Mansfield or Framington, Mass.....	100,000	200,000
Total.....	1,200,000	2,400,000

"It will be noted that no mention of the harbor of New York is contained in the recommendation of sites. This matter will be taken up later, as a separate measure. New York harbor offers peculiarities that are not in evidence at any other point, chief among which is the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site within the free lighterage limits at a reasonable cost. In the storage of cotton, a certain limited, though well defined sum of money can be afforded per unit of cotton stored, beyond which it is not good business to go. It is yet to be determined whether or not New York offers such an opportunity.

"The financial advisor of the Corporation is now in the South, conducting negotiations with the owners of cotton warehouse plants where they exist at points above mentioned and obtaining options on such of these as are needful and desirable; and the engineers are at work on their final report. It is now expected that by October or early November matters will have progressed to a point where the Warehouse Corporation itself will be incorporated and the project ready for underwriting.

"The company, when incorporated by the Organization Corporation, will be called the Union Warehouse Corporation. It will, unless present plans are altered, issue both common and preferred shares. The common shares will have no par value. The preferred shares will have a par value of \$100 each; in amount, \$10,000,000. There will be an authorized issue of 6 per cent. 50-year sinking fund gold bonds, amounting to \$20,000,000. It is the purpose, however, to issue the bonds of the corporation only against actual property purchased or plants constructed, and at the rate of 60 per cent. of the appraised value thereof.

"All the warehouses of the corporation will be constructed on the 'unit system,' each unit capable of storing 10,000 bales. Warehouses so constructed and provided with ample land for growth will be capable of expansion at a minimum cost to meet future needs. All the warehouses will be installed with modern facilities and appliances for the economic handling in and out of bales, and with machines for compressing to a 'high density' such bales as arrive in other form, and for weighing and certifying the cotton as to weight and grade. The construction will be fireproof, reinforced concrete throughout, installed with modern sprinkler system. Wherever possible, cotton will be stored in one-story buildings, one bale high, on end. The strictest regard will be paid to underwriters' rules and requirements, so that the minimum insurance rate may be obtained.

"The Cotton Buying Committee of the National Association started out nearly two years ago with the belief that there was a need for more and better equipped, standardized cotton warehouses. The performances of the staple during this time have fully confirmed their pre-established belief, and the fact stands out clearly, the more the subject is investigated, that the consummation of the plans now under way will go far toward stabilizing the price of cotton.

"Receipts for cotton stored in warehouses such as the corporation contemplates erecting and operating will be prime evidence of ownership, weight, deliverability and grade. They will be acceptable at all banks that make a practice of loaning money on cotton. Cotton warehousing and cotton financing go hand in hand. It is impossible to eliminate one phase from the other. It is a part of the plan of the Organization Corporation, therefore, to proceed at once with the formation of a discount company for the express

purpose of handling cotton acceptance paper. Such a company, co-operating with and supplementing the activities of the Warehouse Corporation, will be in a position to work out many economies and conveniences in handling the staple not possible under the old order of things.

"The full consummation of the plans will, indeed, inaugurate a new era in cotton and greatly facilitate operations to the mutual advantage of both producer and consumer."

What Does Cotton Cost to Produce in South Carolina?

Dallas, Tex., August 3.—[Special.]—Cotton in South Carolina cannot be produced for less than 31 cents a pound under present conditions, or not far below the market price prevailing, whereas spinners and manufacturers are selling cotton goods at this time upon a raw cotton basis of 75 cents a pound, according to Col. R. M. Mixson of Williston, S. C. Mr. Mixson is in attendance at the Texas directors' meeting of the American Cotton Association here.

Colonel Mixson has prepared a cost production statement on cotton, after a careful checking of expense items, investments, etc., as applied to the cotton-growing industry in South Carolina, where he is a big planter. His cotton production cost estimate follows:

COST COTTON PRODUCING.

Cost of Six-Mule Farm, with 15 Acres in Cotton and 15 in Corn and Potatoes.

200 acres land at \$75 per acre, \$15,000; interest at 8 per cent.....	\$1,200
6 mules at \$2000; interest at 8 per cent.....	160
Depreciation of mules, 25 per cent.....	500
Repairs to buildings and fencing.....	300
Wagons and farm implements, \$500; interest at 8 per cent.....	40
Depreciation and repairs.....	125
Feed for mules—corn, 30 bushels per mule, 480, at \$2.....	960
Hay and fodder, \$80 per mule.....	540
Insurance on buildings.....	160
Taxes—State, county, school and good roads.....	300
Half fertilizer, 800 pounds fertilizer and 100 soda per acre.....	2,208
Salary for manager at \$75 per month.....	900
Firewood for six families at \$50.....	300
Ginning, bagging and ties, 30 bales of cotton, at \$6.....	180
Total.....	\$7,813

PROCEEDS OF FARM SHARE CROP.

60 bales of cotton at 90c, net.....	\$9,000
1350 bushels of corn (15 bushels per acre) at \$2.....	2,700
2700 pounds fodder at \$30 per ton.....	810
1500 bushels of cottonseed at \$1.....	1,500
Potatoes and other small crops.....	400
One-half of this to the landlord.....	7,295
Cost to farmers.....	7,813
Loss to farmers.....	608

If crop fails to make 10 bales of cotton and 225 bushels of corn the additional loss will be in proportion.

EXPENSES ON WAGE BASIS.

18 hands at \$2 per day for 5 months.....	\$8,172
Firewood.....	300
Fertilizer.....	4,416
Ginning, bagging and ties.....	360
Picking 60 bales of cotton at \$1.50 per 100 pounds.....	1,260
Two hands, regular, 4 months at \$2 per day, hauling cotton from field, hauling cotton to gin and other regular work.....	208
Total.....	\$14,716
Value of crop.....	14,410

Actual loss, additional loss in proportion if crop does not make 10 bales of cotton and 225 bushels of corn per plow.. \$306

According to Colonel Mixson, "these figures apply in general, though changes due to local varying conditions might be made." In making this statement he has placed his estimate on a bale of 500 pounds to one and a half acres, whereas the Government report shows that the yield of cotton is less than a bale of 500 pounds to three acres.

"The average yield of corn is less than 10 bushels per acre. My estimate is on the basis of 15 bushels per acre average. The cost of labor is very conservative. The Government basis for common labor is \$3 per day; my estimate is \$2."

Colonel Mixson also stated that "when the association is perfected arrangements will at once be made for placing a minimum price on cotton. Investigations have shown that manufacturers are making a profit of not far from \$50 a bale on raw cotton, in addition to the profit they are making on the manufactured product, and there should be a redistribution of this profit, so that the farmer will get his share."

Atlanta as the Cotton-Waste Center of the South.

By ROBERT HECHT, Vice-President and Treasurer International Cotton Products Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Within the last few years Atlanta has gained a foremost place among the cotton-waste centers of the world. About five years ago there was hardly any business transacted in cotton waste in this city, and a few thousand dollars would have covered all the dealings which took place here.

Today, on a conservative estimate, there is handled by dealers and waste plants in Atlanta approximately \$10,000,000 worth of cotton waste, which means that about one-fourth of the entire cotton waste of the United States passes one way or another through the hands of Atlanta people. Furthermore, within a radius of 100 miles three plants are handling and utilizing approximately another \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of cotton waste. Therefore, it can be safely said that half the production of cotton waste of the United States is handled by Atlanta and its immediate vicinity.

In previous years the waste market was controlled and dictated by three centers in the world, and the Southern spinner had to submit to whatever these centers pleased to allow them for their mill waste.

The principal market in the world was Manchester for the English waste; next came Boston, Mass., for the American waste. The consuming centers were mostly on the Continent, such countries as Germany, Belgium and Austria. Some of the high-grade waste was consumed in England, and comparatively little waste at that time was consumed in the United States. It was similar to the condition found formerly in the oil-mill industry, where it took a long time to find outlets for the cottonseed products and by-products, and, in fact, the cottonseed was thrown away, piled up behind the gin, thus forming a nuisance. Finally the oil-mill industry started and the fiber product, the linters, became a nuisance because no market was found.

Europe, however, found a market for linters, and it is a well-known fact that over half the linter crop went to Europe before the war for spinning and munition purposes, and the price was dictated by Europe and foreign exporters.

The condition is now changed, and the price is not dictated by Europe, but linters are used in the United States to such an extent that the American consumers are fixing the price. We refer to this in order to draw attention to the movement in the States to utilize American cotton waste by building plants in connection with the big mills to convert their own waste into finished products, such as towels, finished yarns, ropes, twine, felt batting, absorbent cotton and other useful material which formerly was principally made of cotton or linters.

Our spinners went to Europe to study conditions in the waste trade, and are now building mills on lines similar to those established in the Old Country, adding to this the American effectiveness. It is especially the South which has adapted itself to the consumption of the waste, where expensive plants, equipped with the most modern machinery and labor-saving devices, have been erected to clean and assort the product.

One of the oldest and best-known plants is located in Augusta, Ga. The Calloway interests have a plant in Lagrange and the Lanier interests a plant in Fairfax, Ala. A good deal of the waste produced in these plants and not used in their own manufacturing is sold through the waste interests of Atlanta. There is also a prominent plant producing automobile upholstering waste in Atlanta.

Formerly England made the fine yarn goods, but now that country is slowly and surely turning the bulk of the industry over to the New England centers which used to make medium and fairly fine numbers of yarns, but are making now mostly fine yarns, and the production of the first-mentioned grade has moved South, while the spinning of coarse yarns, which was a specialty of the South, is moving east to Japan and China. This means that the grades of waste formerly supplied in the North on account of the manufacture of certain goods are now made in the South, and where before the war Europe had to come for certain grades of waste to Boston on account of this movement in the production of waste, they have now to come South.

There is a triple benefit to the South in its cotton-waste trade. At first it is the establishment of waste spinning mills, which consume their own waste at home, and second it is the stabilization

of prices in this section by commanding its own markets, and the third and greatest benefit is the direct export from the South to foreign countries of waste consumers, which was not done before the war.

A great many Northern firms are compelled, in order to compete with the Southern waste dealer and utilization plants, to open offices in Atlanta, and are compelled to do their banking in the South on account of the peculiar terms on which waste is handled here.

Within the last five years several of the most able consumers have sprung up in the South and have received the welcome of the Southern cotton mills, which are able to sell them on a cash basis, while Northern mills are still at a disadvantage, having to extend credit to the waste dealers, and in case of market fluctuations, having to stand a good many reclamations and contend with other difficulties.

It is natural for the Southern manufacturer to give this preference in selling his product, which varies in grade, to a Southern man on the spot, who can see it as it runs, rather than take a chance on a technicality and deal with a man thousands of miles distant.

In the course of the next few years the South should be supreme in cotton waste, and there is the hope that Atlanta, as the center of that industry, will control its market and give fair returns to the mills for the product which is called waste; but indeed the name should be changed to by-product, because the time has passed when anything in this world should be wasted or be called waste if it can be utilized for a beneficial purpose.

Cotton Now Regarded as Surplus Crop in Hill Sections of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., August 4.—[Special.]—Although cotton farmers are expected to realize high prices this fall for their product, there is no present indication that Mississippi experts to do anything but push forward with its plans for a complete system of diversified farming, much progress in this direction having been made in the past five years.

In fact the hill sections of the State have been so universally and overwhelmingly successful financially with the production of foodstuffs and livestock, they do not regard cotton any longer as anything but a surplus crop.

Teachings of farm demonstration agents and the opening of good markets for all farm products through the co-operate system, as well as disastrous experiences with the boll weevil, have combined to inculcate lessons that will not soon be forgotten.

In the Delta, where the cotton farmers have been prosperous the past two years, and where the prospects are good for another big year, the growing of foodstuffs and livestock has received a great deal of attention, not lessened by the high prices of cotton.

The tendency of the large plantations is to produce just as much food and feed for their laborers and stock as is possible. Such crops as alfalfa, too, have proved so profitable in the Delta that good cotton lands have been planted to them.

Some of the finest lands in the Delta are being used for stock farms, and the livestock expert is enjoying a prosperity as great as the cotton farmer, under existing prices for cattle, hogs and sheep.

The one-crop system is a dead letter in this State, and the present year, so unfavorable for cotton has helped to make diversification more popular than ever. Business men and bankers approve of the year 'round trade, too, in preference to the old cotton plan of cramming all business into the fall and winter months.

\$1,000,000 Office Building for Memphis.

A 25-story office building for the use of professional men is to be erected in Memphis, Tenn., at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. A syndicate has obtained an option on the property immediately adjoining and west of the Exchange Building. The new building will have a net rental floor space of 100,000 square feet. Dr. Justin D. Towner, who is interested in the proposition, wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that plans are not completed.

Readjustment of Agricultural Labor in the South and Its Relations to Cotton.

By W. W. MORRISON.

New Orleans, La., July 30.—The agricultural labor of the South is in the process of a readjustment. It is fundamental. It is changing the laborer's attitude towards his work and the attitude of society towards the laborer. It is steadily broadening his influence in the political, economic and industrial life of the country and is definitely enhancing his outlook for the future.

A superficial view could easily lead us to conclude that this new alignment of labor was brought on by the war, but such a conclusion would be a mistake, and a mistake through which we would lose the true significance of the readjustment. While the war greatly stimulated its development, it really had its origin in the intolerable living conditions of the agricultural laborer under the old regime and had already attained considerable momentum when the war began. It is almost certain to increase the cost of production and, consequently, the price of the agricultural products of the South, at least, this seems the most logical interpretation of its general trend.

What does this new alignment mean and to what extent and how will it affect the price of farm products? The answer to these most important questions is revealed in the increasing items of comfort which the alignment is adding to the living conditions of the laborer. A careful figuring of the ratios indicates that the cost of living on account of this increase in comfort will be around eight times more than it was, say 25 years ago. On some items the ratio really figures much higher than this average.

Let us take as illustration the items of food, clothing and housing: The laborer is not only demanding a decided improvement in the quality of these necessities, but a very decided increase in the quantity also. For instance: A family of four—man, wife and two children—under the old regime were issued four pounds of meat a week, mostly for the use of the man. It cost about 32 cents. Now they are demanding sufficient for all the family—10 pounds. It cost about \$3.50. Such a family in that era got two pairs of brogan shoes a year. They cost about \$1.50 per pair—total \$3. Now they want two pairs of brogans, two pairs for Sunday wear, two pairs of the children—six pairs in all. They cost around \$25.

Now as to clothing: The man got about one woolen suit every two years in the old days. It cost around \$8, or an average of \$4 each year. Now he wants at least one suit every year costing around \$25, with the probabilities favoring it averaging more. The same ratio applies to the clothing for the wife and children. Such a family under the old conditions lived in a one-room log cabin built without brick, glass windows, screens or ceiling—it cost approximately \$50. They are demanding now a house with several rooms, brick chimneys, glass windows, screened and ceiled throughout. Such a house will cost now above \$500.

Of course, this readjustment is progressive. The laborer is not going to get all these results at once. The potency of the readjustment is made manifest, however, by the fact that he is demanding, and getting too, more this year than he did last, and it is plainly indicated that he will demand, and get, still more next year. It should be stated in this connection, since the signs of the times show a definite trend in that direction, that sooner, or later, probably sooner, the farm laborer will be demanding eight hours as a basis for a day's work. Since practically every other class of labor is getting such a concession would it not be an act of folly to base any calculations upon any other assumption than that the farm laborer is going to get this concession also?

While the increase which these ratios show is somewhat astonishing, it is borne out by the record of values 25 years ago and the trend of values today. It perhaps may be well to add here that the writer, as the result of long and continuous experience, happens to have an intimate knowledge of the ratios and conditions during both that era and this. Let us keep in our minds that the independence of labor stands out boldly defined. This means that the consuming world will in the end have to pay the increase which this readjustment of labor is adding to the cost of production. They paid a part of it last year, they are pay-

ing more this year and the trend of events warrants the conclusion that they will have to pay still more next year.

In a somewhat painstaking and extended investigation of the matter, the writer found that this unrest among the agricultural laborers of the South was largely confined to the labor engaged in the production of cotton. The dissatisfaction among those engaged in growing cattle, grain and other products of diversified farming, was found to be practically negligible. In fact, there was found in most every part of the belt a manifest disposition to abandon cotton and take care of these other crops wherever an emergency arose that made a choice between them necessary.

It is important to note that there is really nothing extravagant in what the cotton laborer is now demanding. Certainly, no more than a decent sense of right will readily concede. The fact that for years he did not receive anything like what was due him as a potential factor in creating a world necessity, is no reason why he should not collect in full now everything that is due him. This is how the laborer regards it, in which he is certainly supported by that militant sense of justice which is much abroad in the world today.

It must be admitted that the competition between other industries and the farm for his services, makes the cotton laborer reasonably secure in his independence. If the production of cotton does not provide for the increased comforts which the readjustment calls for, other industries will. It seems clear, therefore, that the consumers of cotton will, in the end, have to bear the increase in the cost which this realignment of labor is placing upon the production of cotton. Upon what other basis can it be reasoned out?

Dallas, Tex., an Important Center of Galvanized Tank Industry.

Dallas, Tex., August 2—[Special.]—Dallas leads the entire United States in furnishing of galvanized corrugated tanks for oil fields, according to statistics and figures recently compiled by local plants handling sheet metal. These corrugated tanks are used in storing the oil until proper and adequate pipe-line facilities are available. The estimated business out of Dallas this year from this source is \$1,500,000. Last year's business was approximately \$1,000,000. There exists, however, a shortage of labor and material, and in many instances tanks are being cut down in "dry" fields outside the State and shipped to the Texas oil fields. Laborers and riveters who formerly drew \$4 a day are now drawing in the neighborhood of \$100 a week, and local concerns say it is difficult to secure expert workmanship even at that figure. Four concerns in Dallas are engaged in the corrugated galvanized tank business.

Practically everything used in an oil field is said to be carried by Dallas dealers, including pumps, boilers, line pipe, drill pipe, loading chain, casing, drilling cable, valves, valve fittings, etc.

It is estimated by dealers that the business now being done by Dallas in heavy machinery and kindred lines amounts to \$6,500,000 yearly. This includes the above-mentioned oil field supplies (excepting tanks), about \$2,000,000 worth of structural, reinforcing and other types of building steel, centrifugal pumps, gasoline and crude oil engines, heaters, air compressors, mill supplies, output of brass works, wire and metal fence and the like.

Immense Water Supply Provided for Eastland, Tex.

Austin, Tex., August 2—[Special.]—Former State Senator H. P. Brelsford and his brother, both grown wealthy from their investments in oil, have laid out a residence section adjacent to Eastland, one of the new oil capitals of Texas, and have now entered into an agreement with the Texas & Pacific Railroad Co. under the terms of which the railroad will construct a 40-foot dam across the Leon River on land largely belonging to the Brelsforas. The resulting lake will be about a mile in width and three miles in length, with a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons of water, which will be used to supply the city of Eastland with power, water and lights. The railroad company will do the construction work and will receive in return 6,000,000 gallons of water monthly for its own use, having a prior right thereto.

The Brelsforas will erect five residences and a country club on the banks of the lake, and will lay out a golf course as one of a series of inducements.

Industrial Activities in the South.

Nearly every phase of industrial activity connected with the development of Southern natural resources is represented in the general resumption of industry throughout the South. For the first seven months of the year the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has presented 32,013 statements relative to Southern industrial developments. These include mines, mills, factories, foundries, iron and steel plants, road and street improvements, sewer construction, water-works, railway construction, financial organizations, buildings of every class, etc. The 32,013 items are an increase of 6638 as compared to January, February, March, April, May, June and July of 1918. For July, 1919, the items total 6011. For July, 1918, the number was 3137. These figures include 682 machinery, proposals and supplies wanted items for last month, the total for the six months of this year being 3589.

An accompanying table presents a summary of the industrial and kindred departments for July and for the first seven months of 1919.

Industrial Developments.	Totals for July.	Totals for Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June and July.
Airplane Plants, Stations, etc.....	4	26
Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.....	45	298
Canning and Packing Plants.....	28	191
Clayworking Plants.....	16	72
Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.....	36	325
Concrete and Cement Plants.....	3	16
Cotton Compresses and Gins.....	31	161
Cottonseed-Oil Mills.....	11	56
Drainage Systems.....	13	149
Electric Plants.....	76	428
Fertilizer Factories.....	17	66
Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.....	34	164
Foundry and Machine Plants.....	39	264
Gas and Oil Enterprises.....	150	1,008
Hydro-Electric Plants.....	4	36
Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.....	48	235
Iron and Steel Plants.....	5	30
Irrigation Systems.....	1	13
Land Developments.....	20	158
Lumber Manufacturing.....	61	383
Metal-Working Plants.....	15	79
Mining.....	33	183
Miscellaneous Construction.....	51	259
Miscellaneous Enterprises.....	154	694
Miscellaneous Factories.....	241	1,210
Motor Cns., Garages, Tires, etc.....	296	1,346
Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, etc.....	3	19
Road and Street Work.....	437	2,810
Sewer Construction.....	79	284
Shipbuilding Plants.....	4	48
Telephone Systems.....	9	71
Textile Mills.....	88	265
Water-works.....	90	508
Woodworking Plants.....	39	269
	2,177	12,324
Buildings.		
Apartment-houses.....	145	664
Association and Fraternal.....	62	293
Bank and Office.....	171	829
Churches.....	183	844
City and County.....	44	378
Courthouses.....	25	132
Dwellings.....	476	2,316
Government and State.....	32	210
Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.....	72	319
Hotels.....	81	418
Miscellaneous.....	69	322
Railway Stations, Sheds, etc.....	8	73
Schools.....	412	1,664
Stores.....	274	1,473
Theaters.....	62	261
Warehouses.....	114	593
	2,230	10,680
Railroad Construction.		
Railways.....	32	169
Street Railways.....	3	19
	35	188
Financial.		
Corporations.....	392	903
New Securities.....	626	3,476
	828	4,379
Machinery Wanted.		
Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted.....	682	3,589
Fire Damage.		
Fire Damage, etc.....	59	853
Totals.....	6,011	32,013
Foreign.....	3	

\$500,000,000 for Government Work In Norfolk-Hampton Roads District

FAST CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN PROCESS OF COMPLETION TO PROVIDE AT SOUTHERN PORT UNEQUALED FACILITIES FOR ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION BRANCHES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

By ALBERT PHENIX.

Norfolk, Va., July 31.

The United States Government expended, or authorized to be expended, in the Norfolk-Hampton Roads district during the war period approximately \$500,000,000.

Whatever the date when all this vast sum shall have been fully spent, the expenditures already for war, navy and airplane bases and other Government work throughout the district are on a tremendously impressive scale. There are great piers, wharves, warehouses and hangars and houses, shops and buildings of every sort, and the program is nowhere near completion.

It is a great work, a thrilling work, especially to those whose sympathies are inclined to a Southern slant, for here at last is proper national recognition given to one of the noblest harbors the globe contains, and here, after all these years, is being created the first great completely equipped naval base to be located at a Southern port.

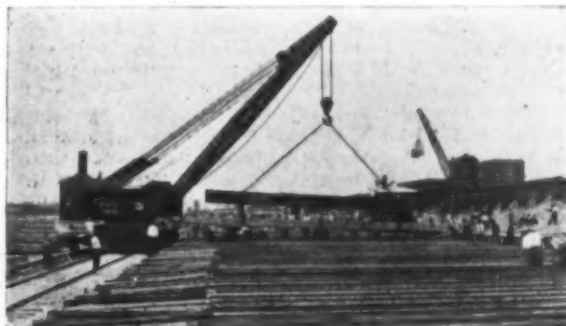
Experts writing on naval affairs have long pointed out the peril to this nation in having no adequate naval bases in Southern waters where repairs could be quickly made after an engagement with an enemy fleet in the South Atlantic or Gulf in time of war. At Norfolk a start has been made toward eliminating this peril, and when completed the Norfolk naval base will be equal to any demand. At that time, when a warship once gets inside the Capes, it can be repaired, refitted and sent to sea again with a convoy of submarines, airships and a kite balloon, if required.

At the naval operating base here provision will be made for every need in time of peace as well as in time of war. Here in Southern waters is the place where the fleet maneuvers, and what target practice is not held off Cuba is held off the Capes. Formerly it was necessary to send to New York or elsewhere for various supplies. Hereafter everything required, from a paper of pins to a ton of coal, from a bottle of distilled water to an anchor, will be available right here.

The naval operating base occupies the site of the Jamestown Exposition. There were 400 acres in the original tract, and by bulkheading and filling in with silt from channel-dredging operations there will be added 330 acres of made ground. This is in addition to the 450 acres of the East Camp, where barracks, mess halls, drill halls, power-house, dispensary and all conveniences have been provided for 14,000 men.

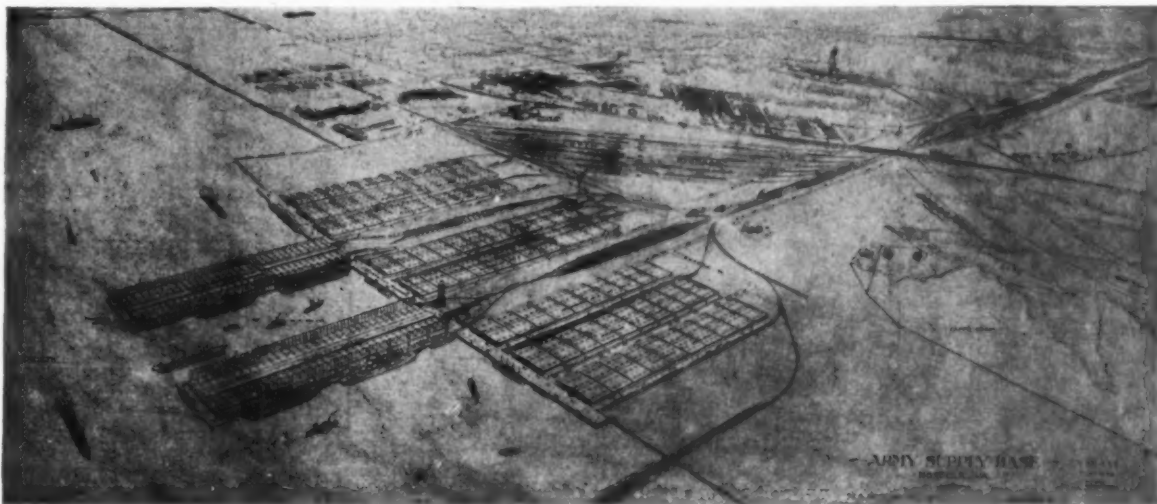
The old exposition administration building has been thoroughly remodeled for administration uses. The history building is the principal remaining building which has been adapted to present-day use. A number of new brick buildings have been erected, and in these are housed the electric school, the general school (gyro, etc.), the hospital training school, etc. In electrical and hospital training here will be the navy's two big schools. In these lines none other will be so thorough and so complete.

Electricity enters into every detail of living as well as fighting aboard a modern warship, so that a thorough knowledge of things electrical is essential to officers and men. Instruction in every branch will be furnished in the eight months' course which has been established.



70-TON CRANE HANDLING CONCRETE PILES, OF WHICH 7325 WERE FURNISHED BY THE RAYMOND CONCRETE PILE CO.

No less thorough will be the work in the hospital corps training school, which is the chief school in that line for the entire United States Navy. In addition to the ordinary instruction in hospital and nurse work, first aid, dietetics, etc., there is by way of illustration a pharmacist's mate course, and here medicinal plants will be grown and from them medicine will be manufactured. Elementary instruction will be given in practically all branches, however—radio, gyro, gunner's mate, etc.—and there is an artificers'



PIERS, WAREHOUSES AND CLASSIFICATION YARDS OF ARMY SUPPLY BASE, NORFOLK, VA.

school for carpenters, shipwrights, plumbers and fitters and a gas-engine school, in which the men will finish.

As the day has gone by when officers are selected from Annapolis exclusively, men will be fitted here to be efficient seamen. In addition to shop and classroom work, a complete wooden battleship has been erected on the grounds for practical applied instruction and practice, as a training station in every branch of naval knowledge. The naval base at Norfolk surprises the landsman with the completeness of its facilities for making naval experts out of enlisted men.



THE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL OF THE U. S. NAVY.

Here is a submarine base as well. There are seven or more submarines here now, and eventually there will be more. A large submarine basin is to be provided.

It is proposed to make this the biggest air station on the coast. There are hangars for numerous airplanes, kite balloons and a huge dirigible, and, as showing the expansion proposed, it is stated that the land to be filled in, 330 acres, will be largely used for aviation purposes.

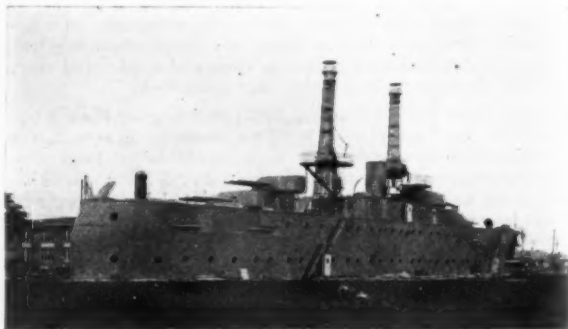
While a great base hospital is here, there is no big hospital building, all the hospital buildings being of the bungalow type. There are also hundreds of other buildings of recent construction—regimental, administration, residence, industrial, etc.—among which the bungalow type prevails.

On the waterfront, however, is warehouse 101, a six-story concrete building of fireproof construction, with a similar one in contemplation, and also a cold-storage warehouse of concrete construction, with 200,000 square feet of storage space, the largest of its kind south of Philadelphia. Altogether there is a total storage space of 1,200,000 square feet, including the one-story storage warehouses. New buildings under contract will add another 1,200,000 square feet, giving greater warehouse facilities than any other of the naval bases.

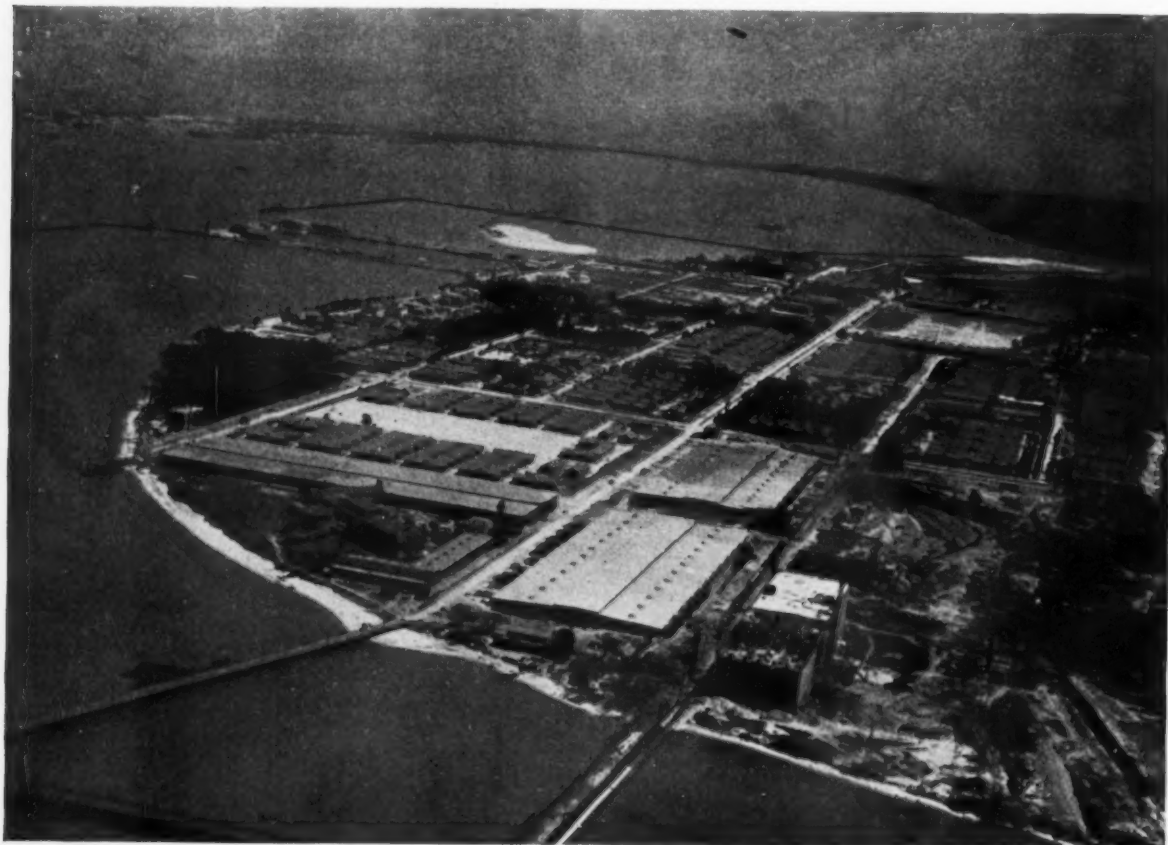
All the buildings will be convenient to docks. There is one pier completed, 1300 feet long by 125 feet wide, which will berth four capital ships. Bids were opened recently for a duplicate pier, and some half a dozen others are contemplated in time.

A railroad runs along the wharves, and for loading, unloading and transporting purposes there are five locomotives, six locomotive cranes, 55 cars and classification yards for 150 cars.

Outside of expenditures on the naval operating base, there have



DRY LAND BATTLESHIP "ELECTRICIAN," WHERE PART OF THE ELECTRICAL AND NAVIGATING TRAINING OF THE U. S. NAVAL BASE IS CARRIED ON.



NAVAL OPERATING BASE, HAMPTON ROADS, VA., AUGUST, 1918.

been more than \$35,000,000 expended on the Norfolk Navy-yard, where immense shops have been built and the country's biggest dry dock constructed, with two more under way.

In the Norfolk-Hampton Roads district are the St. Julian's Creek powder magazine, on which \$3,500,000 has been expended and the St. Helena naval training station, \$1,000,000.

In an aviation way there are besides the Sewell's Point develop-

ments the Camp Morrison and the Langley fields on the peninsular side of Hampton Roads.

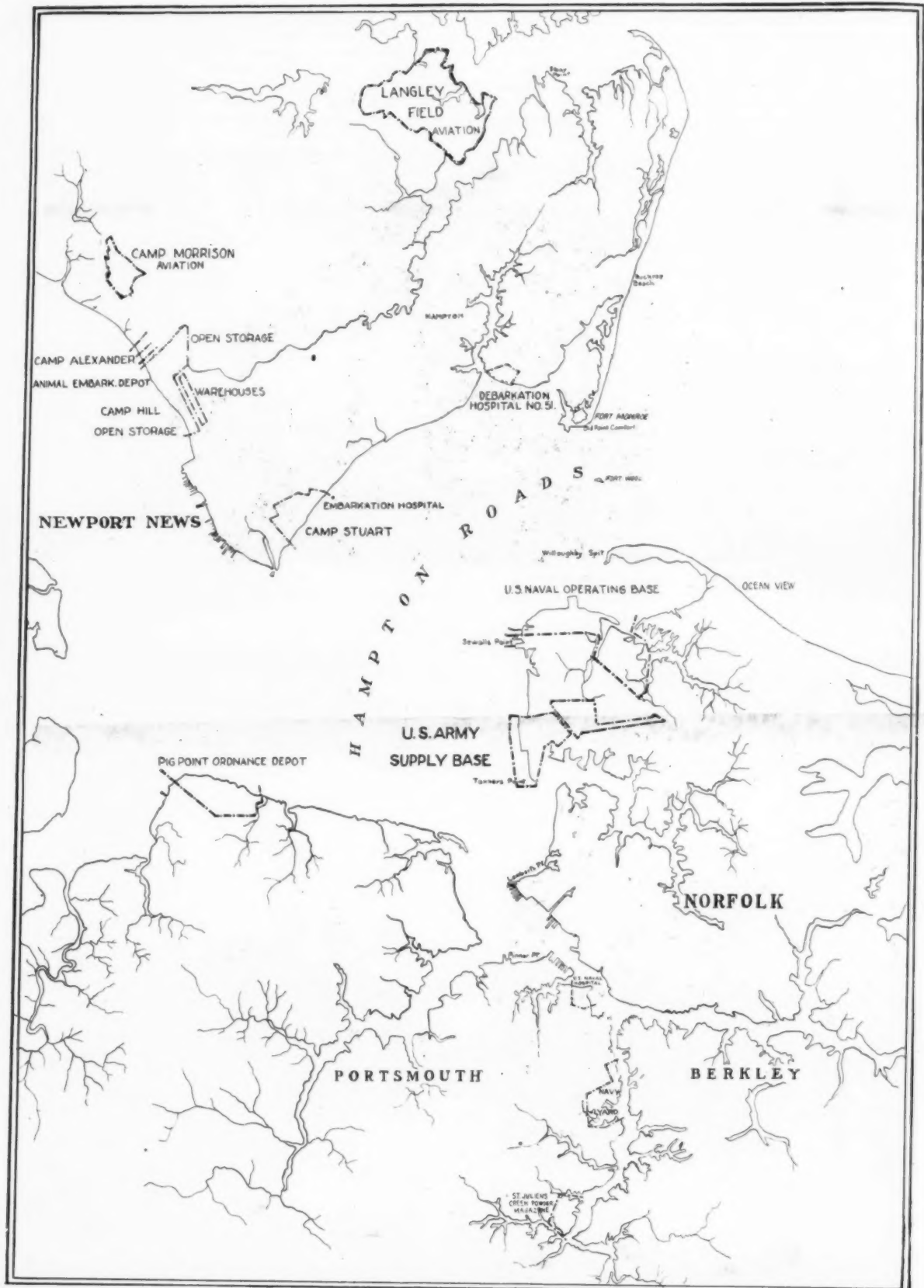
The army supply base, on the site of what is known locally as the Bush Bluff Terminal property, was completed at a cost of \$28,752,000. The Government has here a total area of about 900 acres, with a frontage on deep water of about 11,000 feet. There are two concrete piers, each 300x1328 feet, having a total floor



WAREHOUSE NO. 101, 6-STORY CONCRETE BUILDING OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION AT U. S. NAVAL OPERATING BASE.



UNLOADING TRANSPORT BY LOCOMOTIVE CRANE AND ELECTRIC TRACTORS AT PIER NO. 1, ARMY SUPPLY BASE, HAMPTON ROADS, VA.



GENERAL VIEW OF NORFOLK-HAMPTON ROADS DISTRICT, WHERE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR ALREADY COMPLETED NAVAL OPERATING BASE, ARMY SUPPLY BASE, AIRPLANE AND SUBMARINE BASES.



THE OLD ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION REMODELED FOR ADMINISTRATION USES OF THE U. S. NAVAL OPERATING BASE.



ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY MOTORS AND TRAILERS ARE HERE SHOWN TRANSPORTING HUGE QUANTITIES OF FREIGHT FROM WAREHOUSE TO SHIP AT A MINIMUM OF MAN-POWER.



ARMY SUPPLY BASE CLASSIFICATION YARDS WITH A CAPACITY OF 480 CARS.

area of over 18 acres, with steel pier sheds having an area of 17 acres. Eight concrete, brick and tile warehouses have been constructed, three of which are 160x1400 feet and five are 160x1680 feet, with a total floor area of over 48 acres. Altogether there are 2,016,000 square feet of storage space and 749,200 square feet of handling space.

It is declared that in construction and equipment there are no more modern and efficient terminals anywhere. Railroad tracks



BALLOON HANGAR AT AIRPLANE BASE, HAMPTON ROADS, VA. PLANNED TO BE THE BIGGEST AIR STATION ON ATLANTIC COAST.

along the piers and serving the warehouses, storage battery locomotives for trailers in moving freight from place to place in and about the wharves and warehouses and up-to-date loading and unloading devices give every facility for the rapid and economical handling of freight between ship and shore and by rail. The terminals are served by the Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad, which means that the eight railroads entering Norfolk have equal access to the Government property.

The army base has complete railroad yards of its own, with a total of 45 miles of track, including a 480-car classification yard, 375-car inbound yard, 375-car outbound yard, tracks in open storage yard accommodating 600 cars, in addition to several smaller yards and tracks to warehouses and piers, with a total car capacity of 4800 cars. The open storage yard has an area of 48 acres.

As in all war undertakings, work on the army supply base was pushed through in record time. The first steps were taken in January, 1918, and in May, 1919, a dinner was given to Col. Milard A. Butler, the officer in charge, in celebration of the completion of the work.

At the height of shipments to the battlefield in Europe last October, 1,000,000 tons of various supplies were shipped in a month from Norfolk. Stores have been coming back from the other side since the beginning of the year at the rate of 300,000 or 400,000 tons a month. Significant of the increase in American shipping is the fact that whereas shipments abroad were largely made in foreign ships, they are being returned mostly in American bottoms.

It is the plan to move the returned stores to interior warehouses as rapidly as they can be emptied. When conditions justify the move, the Norfolk warehouses will be used for commercial purposes. Norfolk had under construction an elaborate system of terminals and warehouses, which were taken over by the Government and formed a part of the site for the army base. Norfolk is badly in need of enlarged terminals and warehouses, but it is the established policy of the War Department to use Government warehouses for commercial purposes so far as possible in times of peace, as a means of building up a merchant marine, so necessary in time of war, so that hearty co-operation with Norfolk in providing warehouse and terminal facilities through use of the army base would seem to be assured.

\$500,000 Hotel Planned for Asheville, N. C.

Work will begin at once on remodeling the Haywood Office Building and converting it into a modern hotel structure. S. Sternberg is the new owner of the property, which sold for \$250,000 and which will be developed at an additional cost of a like sum, making the hotel represent an investment of \$500,000.

An exposition of the manufactured and other products of the Mississippi Valley will be held in St. Louis, Mo., this fall from October 27 to November 8. Various civic and commercial organizations are co-operating, and all manufacturing enterprises in the Mississippi Valley will be invited to exhibit.

New Orleans Grain Dealers Adversely Affected by New Railroad Rates.

New Orleans, La., July 31.—[Special.]—New Orleans' grain dealers are hard hit by the new railroad rates, increasing freight from Oklahoma to New Orleans by two to five cents per 100 pounds, and not increasing them a particle to the Eastern seaboard. This completely nullifies the two-cent-per-bushel increase in price recently promulgated by President Wilson. As one dealer expressed it, the Government gave New Orleans something with one hand and took it away with the other.

Here is the situation:

Last year export wheat cost in New Orleans \$2.28 a bushel. This price forced the wheat principally to mill centers, as it was the Government's intention to do. The surplus that was available for export after mill demands were filled was shipped East, and later, when the congestion at Eastern ports reached such proportions, was sent South to New Orleans. The extra freight paid by the Government made the wheat cost \$2.33 a bushel instead of \$2.28, which it would have cost coming direct. The Government accepted this loss.

It is estimated that this year's wheat crop will be 600,000,000 bushels greater than the domestic demand. This means that the United States will make tremendous exportations of wheat, and for that purpose New Orleans has the following terminal facilities: Seven elevators with a capacity of 7,250,000 bushels storage at one time; able to unload from cars 1,000,000 bushels a day and load 3,000,000 bushels a day into 15 ships simultaneously.

In order to utilize these facilities and encourage the direct movement of wheat to New Orleans from territory that is closer to the Southern than Eastern ports, the Food Administration, after a conference with grain interests in June, increased the price of wheat at New Orleans and Galveston to \$2.30. This was accepted as fair by Southern interests.

In the meantime, however, the Railroad Administration increased the freight on grain from Oklahoma to New Orleans from two to five cents per 100 pounds, and did not increase it to Eastern ports. This was admittedly at the behest of the milling interests, which are thus able to get the wheat cheaper from the farmer, although they cannot expect to use all the offerings. The Government will have to accept the loss in increased freight on wheat routed South for export, as it did last year. The added freight will make the wheat cost \$2.348, whereas if it came direct from Oklahoma to New Orleans, instead of going to Kansas City or St. Louis and then New Orleans, it would cost only \$2.30.

Furthermore, it cuts the Southern dealers out of the profits of direct trading. New Orleans will get about five cents a bushel out of handling and labor costs of wheat passing through here for export, but the dealers' margins and the bankers' profits here are practically eliminated. New Orleans ordinarily handles yearly 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, for export, but with its facilities, dealers say New Orleans should do a much larger business, and would, if the grain was allowed to follow a natural movement, instead of being forced through Atlantic seaports, regardless of expense and congestion, with only the stop-over coming South.

Another Brewery Plant to Be Converted to Factory Purposes.

Middlesboro, Ky., July 29.—[Special.]—The New South Brewery Co.'s plant, which originally cost over \$300,000, including grounds and other buildings thereon, was purchased today by Messrs. Lyons and Archer, who will manufacture ice at the plant and spokes and rims for automobiles and carriages.

The buyers own six spoke and rim manufacturing plants in different parts of Kentucky, and will merge them all into the one plant here.

Thirty-five or forty thoroughly experienced woodworkers will be employed at the start in the spoke and rim department. Within six months manufacturing will begin, and this number will be increased to 100 men. In the ice division, where manufacturing will begin in 30 days, some 10 to 15 hands will be employed.

Fifteen and a half acres of ground go with the brewery, and twenty-odd substantial cottages will be erected immediately and occupied by employees.

The old brewery building has been idle for many years.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Price Situation Very Uncertain.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 4.—[Special.]—Actual shipping orders booked during July by the steel mills represented very nearly double the tonnage that was actually shipped, the bookings being made up of new shipping orders and of specifications against contracts. Shipments represented between 70 and 75 per cent. of capacity, while the present rate of operation is at least 75 per cent. of capacity. The market has been showing great strength and activity, considering the season of the year, for it is only in very exceptional times that the steel market is otherwise than very dull in July and August.

Additional wire producers have advanced prices of wire products, and as those who have not advanced their prices, including the Steel Corporation, are largely out of the market, selling only to regular customers and then somewhat sparingly, the general market is practically on the advanced basis, i. e., casual buyers would have to pay the advanced prices, including \$3.10 on plain wire and \$3.50 on nails, while buyers with regular mill connections are taken care of at basis prices, three cents on wire and \$3.25 on nails.

Several of the independent sheet mills have advanced prices by \$2 a ton on black sheets, to \$4.45 on 28 gauge, and \$4 a ton on galvanized sheets to \$5.80 on 28 gauge. In some quarters it is predicted that all other independents will shortly make corresponding advances.

The advance in pipe made by one producer on July 10 has not been followed by others, but it is reported that some mills are asking, and securing, premiums for early deliveries.

The issue as to steel prices is now squarely before the trade. Late in June the Steel Corporation, without making any official or formal announcement, allowed it to become known that it was opposed to the making of any advances in steel prices, this year at least. Various independent producers were predicting that prices would advance within a short time, and while it is possible that advances would have been out of the question if buyers of steel had not first paved the way by believing them and accordingly buying more freely, the condition now is that in several lines the mills are filled with orders far enough ahead to make price advances entirely feasible. The issue before the trade is whether steel mills should advance steel prices whenever they are in strong enough position to do so, regardless of eventual consequences, will come anyhow. That is the old tradition. In the midst of the great industrial depression of 1893-8 an advance, quite typical of the old philosophy, was engineered. Within a period of about six months in 1895 pig iron advanced about 75 per cent., billets about 65 per cent. and plates about 60 per cent. The following year, 1896, was the worst the steel trade ever passed through. The theory is that buyers of steel will only buy freely when there is an advancing market. The Steel Corporation, and at least one or two independents, do not believe that this is the best way to run the steel market.

It is idle to deny that the favorable appearance of the superficial features of the steel market present is not as indicative of a fundamentally sound demand as was the buying of last May and June. Then buyers were fearful that steel prices might decline and their purchases were made only because they absolutely had to have the material to carry on their business. On the other hand it is far from certain that all the buying now being done is based upon absolutely known requirements. Some careful observers now suspect that the market may be overworked to such an extent as to precipitate a decline in the first part of next year. While this is not the common view, the view is no longer universal that the steel trade is marked for a period of several years of uninterrupted activity and prosperity.

The boom in the buying of oil country goods is presumably over. At any rate, one who bought material now, for well equipped or oil transport, would have to wait until December or later for shipment, unless he found a mill willing to accept a premium for early shipment and defer shipment of its present orders.

Fabricated steel work is increasing steadily. It is noted in particular that perhaps 80 or 90 per cent. of the structural steel work bid upon is actually let, this being a high proportion even for steady and normal times. In the first three or four months of the year an immense volume of work was bid upon, but almost with one voice the prospective investors concluded to wait.

Demand for merchant steel bars has improved, and now represents very nearly the mill capacity. The makers of cold drawn shafting and screw stock are particularly good buyers. Their departments making material three-inch and less are running full, but in large sizes operations are at 50 per cent. or less. Agricultural implement makers are specifying freely on the second half contracts.

Plate demand continues very poor. The shipbuilding industry is working largely on stocks, there is hardly any freight car building, and structural work is not taking the normal tonnage. There is a fair demand for oil tanks. Plate capacity is of course far in excess of normal, in proportion to capacity for making other finished steel products.

Rivet manufacturers announce an advance of \$4 a ton, dating from August 1, the new prices being \$3.90 for button head structural rivets, \$4 for cone head boiler rivets and 60-10-5 per cent. off list for small rivets.

The pig iron markets are subject to cross currents. On the one hand the furnaces in blast are well sold up, and in Chicago and Birmingham territory show a disposition to advance prices, while on the other hand idle furnaces are anxious to get into blast again, and some of them do not hesitate to shade the market in order to secure "back log" business. After securing a moderate tonnage the furnace firms up in price, but another idle furnace may begin where the last left off.

The Connelsville coke market is easier as to furnace grade and stiffer as to foundry grade. Several hundred carloads of furnace coke have accumulated on track, awaiting shipping instructions, and there is no demand at the present asking price of \$4 per net ton at ovens, the active furnaces being well supplied, if not over-supplied, by shipments against their contracts. Foundry coke on the other hand is relatively scarce, and even indifferent brands are no longer available at \$4.75, the market being firm at \$5 to \$5.50, depending on brand.

Heavy melting steel scrap has continued to advance, and with very ordinary material bringing \$21.50 to \$22 delivered at mills in this district, and special material commanding premium prices up to \$25, the dealers who recently accumulated miscellaneous and Government scrap are able to sell at a profit. One dealer has just sold 25,000 tons of Government scrap and if this policy becomes popular a decline will probably occur.

Only Sales for Early Delivery the Rule at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., August 4.—[Special.]—With furnaces being blown in and others being gotten into shape for operation, but little effort being made to sell iron for delivery during the fourth quarter at present prices and no effort at all being made to dispose of 1920 pig-iron, it can be stated that the manufacturers of pig-iron in the South are very confident of the future. Some few sales are still being made, delivery being stipulated from 60 to 90 days, and in no instance beyond this year. Inquiries are still coming in as to next year's iron, but with the firm conviction that prices will ascend before the buying for the coming year sets in, the offers are being turned down. No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, demands \$26.75 f. o. b. furnaces, and concessions and request for absorption of freight are being given no attention.

The pig-iron production in Alabama during July shows a slight increase over the figures of the previous month. Already a favorable start has been made on the production for this month. Two furnaces in this district were recently blown in, the Jenifer furnace and one of the North Birmingham furnaces. The accumulated stocks of iron on yards in this district are being cut down steadily and there should be almost barren yards by the end of the year. The announcement that prices in other centers for 1920 delivery had been fixed at \$2 per ton over present quotations was received with considerable interest in this section, but the amount is not considered adequate as yet.

The protest against the revenue bill carrying clauses fixing a tax of two cents on coal (reduced from original intentions of five cents), and on iron ore at three cents, has been continued and will be until the bill has passed through the Senate and is being offered to the Governor for signature.

Melt of pig-iron in the Birmingham district is steadily im-

proving as cast-iron pipe and soil-pipe plants put on additional force. In the sanitary-pipe plants there is an acute shortage of labor. One reason for this is the increasing shortage of common labor in the Birmingham district, the shipping away from the district of considerable labor by labor agents working in and around Bessemer, 12 miles from Birmingham. The Legislature has fixed a heavy license on this class of business and has requirements that well-nigh prohibit such activities.

Strike of the shop forces of railroads in the Birmingham district, which began Saturday morning with the Southern, gave promise of causing more or less trouble in the operations of the railroads. Industrial leaders in the Birmingham district manifested some uneasiness after the strike started lest transportation facilities be disturbed, and possibilities are being closely watched.

An interesting announcement was made during the past week to the effect that the United States Railroad Administration, in its waterways department, had allowed the interchangeable rates for the Warrior River, on a basis of 20 per cent. under the present rail rates. Coal rates had been in effect on the Warrior for some time, and regular tows of barges are handling steam and bunker coal from the Birmingham district into New Orleans.

Scrap iron and steel dealers in the South are very optimistic as to the market, and freely predict that within 30 to 60 days there will be great activity. Some apprehension is already being expressed on the railroad car shortage, and unless the traffic bureau of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce succeeds in the efforts to bring more cars to the district, for some time there being two to leave to one coming in, the shortage will be quite serious. Heavy melting steel has taken on some strength and quotations are healthier. The local consumer of scrap who is constantly in the market and buys steadily is still offering under the price at which dealers are holding the product. Scrap dealers assert that price lists being given are mostly of prices at which they are able to buy. The policy of keeping stocks well up to a mark to meet any demand that is expected during the last quarter of the year is being maintained strictly and there are purchases noted on the part of the dealers. Country scrap is still slow, with no prospects of any material increase for some time yet. Railroad scrap is to be had in quantity.

Following quotations are given in the South on pig-iron and scrap iron and steel:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$36.75 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent. silicon, \$38.00; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent. silicon, \$39.75; basic iron, \$35.75.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$30.00 to \$22.00
Old steel rails.....	18.00 to 20.00
Heavy melting steel.....	15.00 to 17.00
No. 1 railroad wrought.....	15.00 to 17.00
No. 1 cast.....	22.00 to 23.00
Stove plate.....	18.00 to 20.00
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 22.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	20.00 to 22.00
Machine shop turnings.....	9.00 to 10.00
Cast-iron borings.....	9.00 to 10.00

Washington Agitated Over High Cost of Living— Countless Investigations Proposed, But No Solution in Sight.

Washington, D. C., August 4—[Special.]—Abandonment by the House of its proposed August recess, postponement of the President's trip to the West Coast and the introduction in Congress of the Plumb bill were the outstanding features of a dramatic week, during which the problem of the high cost of living jumped to the fore as the most important of all immediate issues.

The President, it is known, returned to the country very poorly informed about domestic conditions. He knew in a general way that the Cabinet had failed, as a whole, in its administration of public affairs, but he had no appreciation of the situation as it was outlined to him by Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Cummings, it is understood, reported that sentiment was favorable to the League of Nations, but that everywhere he found political discontent, with a disturbing bitterness against the Administration on account of the high cost of living.

Coincidentally Warren S. Stone, speaking for the Railway Brotherhoods, told the President that the situation had become unbearable, that immediate relief measures were imperative, that

this relief must take the form of increased wages and that some means must be found to drive down the scale of prices and make the cost of living more feasible.

When Congress received an inkling of what was going on at the White House, a plethora of bills poured into both Chambers, each offering a panacea for the problem. The sentiment of both Houses seemed to be in favor of unloading on the Federal Trade Commission, which was directed by both House and Senate resolutions to embark on all sorts of investigation, from leather to oil.

The Commission has suddenly become the most important Government agent in Washington and to do half of the work assigned to it will require ten times its present available force, or more.

In the Senate, Mr. Myers took the view that the doubling of the quantity of currency in circulation was responsible for high prices, and he seriously proposed an inquiry to discover if it would not be wise to recall half of the circulation. Such a proceeding, of course, would induce an immediate panic of unparalleled expanse, virtually throwing the world into bankruptcy, on which account it is not viewed very seriously.

There is a struggle between the Republican Congress and the Democratic White House to see which can solve the problem and get the credit therefor; with neither having much confidence in the possibility of devising a cure.

The Republicans have individually a number of plans, but as a party will formulate and stand behind no program until the leaders have had an opportunity to go over the matter.

The number of separate relief bills which have been offered by individuals is confusing to business men. It is wise to recollect that most of them mean nothing, since no bill will go through that the Republican organization has not agreed to.

The President and Cabinet appointed a special committee to recommend a plan of action. A plan has been proposed to restore the Food Administration. Opinion at the Capitol, however, does not favor now so radical a move as that.

Sentiment is also heard in favor of Government control of exports, on the ground that Europe is disturbing the markets and causing prices to advance.

The presence of Mr. Barnes, head of the Government Grain Corporation on the special committee appointed by the Cabinet, leads to rumors that the Government may decide to take the loss on grain and reduce the price to the consumer.

During the week the active fight centered on the distribution of surplus food stuffs by the War Department. The House adopted a resolution calling on Secretary Baker to distribute part of the surplus to individuals by parcel post. Later in the week, at the request of New York authorities, the city not having the right to purchase foods, Secretary Baker agreed to send surplus foods to such cities on consignment, the city authorities merely to act as agents for the Government in the distribution.

The President, before leaving for Europe, gave instructions that there should be no "dumping," the situation then being that unemployment was great and the shutting down of factories would have been a national disaster. The policy of the War Department, therefore, has been constantly against dumping, and most surplus has been disposed of through committees representing the several industries affected. It is not believed here that any general policy of dumping will now be adopted, except in the case of foods.

The packers officially notified the President that they would be glad to have expert accountants go over their books and investigate their business in its entirety.

Although no solution of the high cost of living is in sight, there is one certain fact and that is that the country is about to be surfeited with investigations, in addition to the more than a dozen major investigations now being conducted by Congress. There is hardly a single statesman in the capital, however, who has any idea that investigations will be productive of any tangible results.

Sales of 424,571,298 Pounds of Tobacco Reported for 1918-19.

Frankfort, Ky., August 2—[Special.]—Loose-leaf tobacco warehouses of this State reported to Mat. S. Cohen, Commissioner of Agriculture, the sale of 424,571,298 pounds of tobacco during the 1918-1919 season. Of this amount, 401,232,140 pounds were of the 1918 crop and 23,339,158 pounds of the 1917 crop.

Sees Danger of World War in Present Peace Terms

Newman Hotel.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 19

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The peace terms of Versailles, by which the Entente-Prussian war of the years 1914 to 1918 is brought to a close, contain four principal issues. First, the assessment of the indemnities against the former German empire and the allies of the German empire. Second, the proposal of a league of nations to maintain world peace. Third, the formation of independent states from the contested territory of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, and Fourth, the disposal of the territory of the former Russian empire.

Primarily, as a legal issue, the plenipotentiaries of the entente nations, sitting at Versailles, to formulate the peace terms have not the authority to consummate terms by which to bring the war to a close. The principal of the entente nations are governments of republican form, or of the limited monarchy, and being such, the legislative bodies of those nations are vested with the final authority to ratify or reject such terms. For the members of the Versailles conference to undertake to usurp the vested authority of the lawmaking bodies of the entente nations in the consummation of the peace terms would be an act of impiety and impudence and the first step to despotism, and any member of that conference who will suggest such usurpation, or who will secretly or openly support such usurpation, should be impeached immediately. Usurpation of authority on the part of an executive officer is treasonable, and such has been the first step to the dissolution of republican institutions through all the past.

From a study of the issues arising at the Versailles conference one would form the opinion that the members of that conference failed to designate between the military caste of the former German empire and the people of that empire. Germany, like all other nations, must manifest universal patriotism, yet in the background the people are divided. For more than 50 years the military caste of Germany have been building a military machine by which to attack France and the western nations of Europe, at the expense of the German people, and in the failure of the attempt against the western civilization the Versailles conference has determined that the German people must recompense the loss and damage of the war. It is unfortunate that the Versailles conference placed so little importance on the responsibility of the former Kaiser and his associates in the attack against Western Europe and so much importance on the responsibility of the people of Germany in the assessment of the indemnities. The nations of the world would never go to war, except for the selfish designs of rulers, kings and potentates. Such being the fact, the former Kaiser and his associates should have been placed under arrest before the sitting of the conference to fix peace terms, and the full responsibility of the attack against the western nations should have been imposed against them. This is not to say that Germany should escape indemnities, but indemnities are of no possible advantage, except to repay the financial losses of the entente nations; and from the fact that Germany is practically bankrupt, to assess large indemnities is requiring the impossible, except the proper loans and encouragement be shown to the German nation in commercialism, which will prove of disadvantage to the western nations. Had the Versailles conference insisted on the arrest of the former Kaiser and his associates, and then proceeded to institute some plan by which to reimburse the entente nations for the expenditures in the war, Germany would have been separated from the military spirit, and in the future the German people would have acted the part to maintain world peace.

The former German empire has been reduced to an area of 172,000 square miles. Upon that territory has been placed the indemnities by the Versailles conference. Before the blockade has been lifted the commercial spirit of the military caste of Germany has manifested itself. What will the large population of the German nation do in view of the extremely high taxes which are to be imposed by which to liquidate the assessed indemnities? Will the German people remain in Germany, or will they migrate to more favorable surroundings? Will the ruling caste of Germany induce colonization of the German people in various parts of the civilized world, especially among the peoples of the new independent states of Eastern and Southeastern Eu-

rope and among the peoples of the former Russian empire? Will Mexico become the land of a German colony?

This seems to have been one of the issues which was overlooked by the Versailles conference. We should not forget one very material fact. Language and customs are the outgrowth of commercialism, and in view of the fact that the future policy of the military caste of Germany will be to colonize the German people in Eastern and Southeastern Europe and in the former Russian empire, including other parts of the civilized world, the parts where German colonies shall be implanted will vountarily become pro-German under the propagation of the associates of the former Kaiser. And if we are to judge the influence of such pro-Germanism in the affairs of government by the influence of such propagation in our own country in the early stages of the war, the danger of it should be apparent to the student of government. Hence, the one fact prominently stands out that the German military caste, in view of the second attempt against the modern Christian nations, and the Versailles peace terms have laid the foundation, in the assessment of the indemnities, for German colonization. The German people will colonize, and in view of the fact that every facility will be provided by the German Government for such colonization, we may expect that there will be more Germans colonized in various parts of the world than there will be left in Germany. This policy will give to the military caste the widest latitude for the propagation of militarism and at the same time establish a commercial machine by which to pay the indemnities. But the German people will unconsciously become the cat's paw of militarism by which the western nations will again suffer invasion, with chances of loss and complete invasion and subjugation of the western nations.

But the fact should be remembered that the President of the United States and the American delegation at the Versailles conference strenuously defended their positions by a minority report, that the former Kaiser of the German empire should not suffer extradition and be arraigned before an international criminal tribunal for his acts in the breaking of treaties which his ministers had signed with his approval. Regarding violations of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, the Americans concurred in finding that—"the neutrality of both countries was deliberately violated. . . . It is not enough to state that fact. They are of the opinion that these acts should be condemned in no uncertain terms and their perpetrators should be held up to the execration of mankind. . . . It was frankly stated that the purpose was to bring before this tribunal the former Kaiser of Germany and that the jurisdiction of the tribunal must be broad enough to include him even if he had not directly ordered the violations. To the unprecedented proposal of creating an international tribunal and to the doctrine of negative criminality, the American members refuse to give their assent."

There are many Americans who have been surprised to find that the President of the United States, sitting in the Versailles peace conference, supported a minority report containing the above language. Here the President supported the policy of permitting the leaders in the military movement to become acquitted and released upon the civilized world to instigate the movement for colonization of the German people in all parts of the world. This is not to say that the President was a party to the policy of colonization, but even though not a party to colonization, the position which he occupies in the Versailles peace terms to release the former Kaiser and his associates, and the assessment of the indemnities almost entirely against the German people, places the President in the unconscious position of a supporter of colonization of the German people in all parts of the civilized world. The fundamental principle of law and justice among the peoples of the western civilization is the conscience, and if the President did not consider the positions he occupies with respect to the assessment of the indemnities against the German people and the release of the former Kaiser of Germany and his associates, he would not become responsible for his position; but were he judged by the fundamental principles of the Bolsheviks and the principles of the military caste of the German nation he would be held responsible.

The real danger to the western Christian civilization is the friendliness which exists between the kings and potentates of the German and Japanese nations, their enmity toward Chris-

tianity and the unalienable rights of humanity, and the vast resources of the former Russian empire upon which they have the opportunity, under the Versailles peace terms, to establish a commercial and military machine by which to invade Western Europe in the very near future. The granting to Japan the rights in the Chinese republic and the control of Shantung with 40,000,000 of Chinese, and the controversy in the Versailles conference over Fiume would indicate an underlying policy of imperialism to control Europe and Asia by the association of the German and Japanese militarists with the assistance of the Bolsheviks.

So far as government is concerned the former Russian empire lies dormant at the feet of the murders of the Bolsheviks, and the banditti roaming over that former empire are laying the foundation of a despotism more complete than has ever existed in that land before. The former Russian empire is the fertile field of a military establishment unexcelled in world history, and to make it such requires only the colonization of German people with Japanese, and the efficiency of German customs, methods and education. The colonization of German and Japanese peoples in the former Russian empire, the Japanese in the Far East and the Germans in the West and within the independent states of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, will form the embryo of the commercial and military machine. Hence, the peace terms of Versailles should not be accepted on the recommendations of a democratic President, but those terms should be viewed with extreme consternation and apprehension of the positive results which they portend and establish.

The permanent peace of the world is the theme upon which the idealist now imposes attention. He would have the world at peace for all time; he would disarm; he would quit war; he would permit Europe and Asia to handle their own political and social affairs; he would set an example for mankind; and in doing this he would permit the militarists to grow unmolested in the fertile field of the former Russian empire, and when that growth were sufficiently consummated that military machine would close down upon Western Europe with results that not one Christian nor one believer of the inalienable rights of mankind would be left to survive. The murderers of Belgian patriots would be a shadow in comparison. It is the final action of the spirit which impels kings and potentates to try again to control the world.

The former Russian empire has an area of 8,647,657 square miles of territory, with 182,182,600 population. The United States has an area of 3,026,789 square miles of territory, with 103,500,473 population. China has an area of 1,861,000 square miles of territory, with 320,620,000 population. Considering the fact that the Versailles peace terms allows the Shantung province to Japan would indicate the dismemberment of China, mostly to Japan, as the fact is well known that Japan and Germany have, for many years, been secretly and openly at work to that end. If the entente nations will permit the former Russian empire to remain in its present chaotic and anarchistic state and fall to Japanese-German control, we may expect in the near future that the entire world will again be baptized in blood. Compare the untouched resources of China and Russia with the resources of the United States and the entente nations, and the result may be apprehended, if the motive of the kings and potentates is to be considered.

The Slavic peoples are pro-religious and densely ignorant, not more than 10 per cent. of them being able to read and write. Militarism would appeal to them if the inducement were placed forward that the soldier would be regularly fed and cared for. With the sentiment of the former Kaiser of Germany and his associates freely propagated among them, 20,000,000 soldiers well equipped might be drafted from the Russian population, and they could walk over France and Italy within a month, and Britons would be secreted on the sea awaiting the time of their execution for their acts in the recent Entente-Prussian War. The ignorance of the Slavic peoples would be the chief factor in the making of soldiers from them, and the gross darkness, the lack of telephones and telegraphs, schools and newspapers would permit the Prussian propagandists to work freely among them to produce any sentiment or any desired condition, regardless of the truth. If the Russian and Chinese peoples had the proper protection at the present time, with the Japanese and German militarists eliminated, and with the former

Kaiser of Germany and his associates banished forever under armed guard, with the execution of the criminals who murdered the Armenians, Belgians and others of the non-combatants of the entente nations, in the Entente-Prussian War, with established educational systems to give opportunity for republican government, the peace of the world would be assured for all time, and when those peoples arise from the darkness in which they are now submerged, they would be the surest defense for the existence of the entente nations and the existence of western civilization.

There are many people in the United States who disregard the intervention of this and the entente nations, at this time, in the affairs of Russia and China, they believing that such intervention by which to destroy the Bolsheviks would entail the loss of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. But such an estimate is far from the truth. There are millions of men in those countries who might be drafted into the service if there were an organization and the proper resources to control them. The Bolsheviks at this time, might be easily destroyed and permanent government set up which would form the embryo of republican institutions in the former Russian empire, and the cost would be very little as compared with the estimates which are now being made by the idealists of this nation. The fact should be remembered that the German and the Japanese peoples are nothing more than the raw material upon which the kings and potentates of those nations work to build the military machine. Destroy the kings and potentates and the menace of war, to the extent of 90 per cent., will be eliminated. Japan should be compelled to retire from Korea and Shantung, and the indemnities should be assessed against the former Central Powers and Russia; not with the view of enslavement or hardship, but for the purpose of relieving the entente nations of some of the costs of the Entente-Prussian War. Taxes will not disturb Russia and those territories, if the entente nations will assist them to higher efficiency in education, arts and commerce. The present peace terms are a sure foundation for future world disturbance, and those terms should not be ratified by the entente governments.

WALTER JOHNSON.

A Southern Man Who Holds the League of Nations as Menace to Our Existence as a Nation.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

From the beginning of civilization mankind has always cried out for peace on earth and good will to his fellow-man. But the peace treaty delivered to the United States Senate is only a peace treaty in name, being void of everything pertaining to peace.

To be sure there is no sane American who does not want peace. That is what our forefathers left Europe for. That is what man wants. That is what the Constitution guarantees the people, if they will only live up to it. But we cannot live up to it if we ratify the treaty in question.

However much the honest advocates of this may desire that we ratify it, I for one cannot give my consent. There is too much involved in it. In the first place it is not a peace treaty, it has in it a constitution for the most tyrannical and despotic government known in all history. It was conceived in the dark and has grown to its present age in the dead hours of secrecy.

Again, every American who attempts to transfer the sovereignty of the American people to a group of European autocrats violates the Constitution of the United States, and even his oath he may have taken to support that Constitution.

The time has come for strong words. That American does not live who can point to the sentence or paragraph in the Constitution of the United States where power or authority is given to anyone to make another Constitution of any kind whatsoever.

The only difference between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft is the difference between six and a half dozen. They have undertaken to deliver the same thing. Mr. Taft would deliver with interpretations, and Mr. Wilson would deliver straight by lobbying. God forbid that it should ever be delivered by either interpretations or lobbying, for when this league baby is born it will grow to a giant of despotism.

The officials of the league, under its constitution, are empowered to amend its constitution, without the peoples' sayso. Just think of the authority thus to be given the autocrats of

Europe! These autocrats are authorized to amend the constitution of the league, thereby changing its nature and purpose. Mr. Wilson may have the right and authority to go and negotiate a peace treaty, but he did not have the right and authority to make a *Constitution*. No one has that authority and power but the people, and when the Constitution is changed without their consent it is *revolution*.

The instrument that Mr. Wilson is trying to put through the Senate is not a peace treaty with Germany; it is the exercise of power where our existing government would be overthrown without the consent of the people.

These honest, sincere people who want to do what is the best for America should read again our Constitution under which we have prospered and grown to be the greatest power on earth. They will find that our Government has three co-ordinate departments—Judicial, Legislative and Executive—and the duties of each department are specifically defined therein, and neither must encroach upon the other. The checks and balances have been our salvation for 143 years, and no official can encroach on another department without violating his oath.

When the legislative department has under consideration a measure there is no one who has the right to try and influence any member of said department any more than he has a right to influence a jurymen.

It is the executive's duty to execute the laws, and not make them. He has the right to recommend to Congress, not to a Congressman; and to the Senate, not to a Senator; and must sign a law or veto it; there his power ceases. The people have their congress, their executive, and their judicial courts, and every member of each department is under oath to perform a sworn duty. The executive belongs to the people of the different states jointly, but their representatives in Congress and Senate belong to them individually. Therefore the executive cannot collude with any one state or section or number of states or foreign nations. The moment that he does it he violates the Constitution.

It is the duty of any member of either department of our Government to report anyone to the prosecuting power who approaches them for the purpose of trying to illegally influence them. The encroachments of the executive upon the legislative department at Washington are illegal in character and subversive of our Constitution and should be stopped. The slogan should be, "Back the Constitution," and all laws be applied alike to those in high and low station.

And again may I not ask if our Constitution is violated by those who are clothed with temporary authority, what may we expect from the officials of this irresponsible super government? What resistance can we make, or any nation make, to the usurpers? When the league makes amendments how can they be annulled? What check have the people of the nations got on the council of the league? None whatever.

My fellow-countrymen, when once our Senate ratifies what is called the peace treaty our seat of government will be moved to Europe once and for all time to come, and there it will not be a humane government. The privilege of a nation to withdraw has the strongest log chain tied to it. That provision, if it means anything, means that we cannot withdraw for two years, and then not until we have fulfilled all our obligations to the league, and, remember, when one withdraws, in that degree he violates his obligation. Mark you, that when once a state or nation joins a federation of states or nations for the purpose of maintaining a union, no state or nation, upon withdrawal, has fulfilled all obligations to that federation, for when a state or nation withdraws, it violates the primary obligation to maintain the union into which it entered with its eyes open. Therefore withdrawal provision of every kind is a snare and a deception.

As evidence of this it is only necessary to recall that when the federal union was formed the Southern States thought they had the right to secede, but when the South attempted to exercise that supposed right of withdrawal in 1861, the resources of the federal union were mobilized, and the Southern States were forced to fulfill their primary obligation of maintaining a union. In like manner a member nation of the league may claim the right of withdrawal, but would have the experience of the Southern States.

Those who enter the door of this league do so with their eyes open, and with the knowledge that they are obligating themselves to help the land grabbers of the world to hold their pelf.

They will have the say-so whether they need us in the league or not. When, through the ratification of the treaty, they get control of our resources and the flower of our manhood, we will stand no more chance of withdrawing from the union of nations than New Jersey would of seceding from our Union.

I have in my library the works of James D. Richardson, containing the messages and papers of the presidents which include every official document signed by a President since the Constitution came into existence up to the administrations of Taft and Wilson. And I defy any man to point to a section in the Constitution, or Richardson's works, wherein a President is authorized to sign a treaty before it comes to his desk, having been ratified by the Senate, or where a President has ever signed any treaty before it reached his desk.

What would you think of any judge in any of our courts, who signed an agreement for a verdict before it was submitted to the jury and brought before him for trial? I ask all of those who are condemning the true Americans with honest convictions, to seriously consider this proposition.

Mark my word, the present bankrupt rulers of Europe need us, and need us badly, to help them to hold their territory. We do not need them. It is a desperate propaganda that is behind this peace treaty, and we are now being propagandized. Humanity and peace, as far as the peace treaty is concerned, are a huge joke. It contains a constitution for an irresponsible super-government, and offers not peace, but revolution. It is national suicide.

W. E. COMFEY,

A Southern Cotton Manufacturer Who Voices His Opinion on Great Issues of the Hour.

[Copy]

Hon. Clark Howell,

Editor Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Ga.

Cedartown, Ga., July 28.

My Dear Mr. Howell.—The following extract is from an article in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, July 24, 1919, page 81, headed "Opponents to the League Classed as Political Buzzards and Partisan Mountebanks," as follows:

"The president of one of the leading cotton mills of Georgia, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, writes:

"I enclose an editorial from the Saturday, July 12, issue of the Atlanta Constitution, and an editorial from the Philadelphia North American, and refer you to your own editorial on the cover-page of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of July 3 in connection with this article in the Atlanta Constitution. I had these three editorials together, intending to write an article to the Atlanta Constitution myself. It is a wise man that keeps out of print, but as you are in it, it seems to me that a good stinging editorial on the Atlanta Constitution would be in order."

"The MANUFACTURERS RECORD appreciates the spirit of this letter, but it decidedly takes issue with his position that 'it is a wise man that keeps out of print' at the present time. This gentleman is vigorously opposed to the League of Nations, but fearing that he may be subjected to criticism if he should, through the newspapers of his State, express his views on the subject, he says nothing and keeps out of print. In this we believe his position is untenable. It is the solemn duty of every thoughtful man in the country, especially those holding responsible business positions, whose voices carry weight with the public, to publicly make known their views on the most momentous issue which America has ever faced. If they are opposed to the League of Nations, in whole or in part, they owe it to their country and to all coming generations to give voice to their sentiment, without any regard to the criticisms which may be launched upon them by the press of their community."

The letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD was written by me.

For 30 years I have been engaged in development work at Cedartown, Ga. During all that time I have read two papers, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and the Atlanta Constitution. The former is avowedly engaged in building up the South. Mr. Edmonds' management of that paper shows breadth of vision, a sturdy Americanism, a wisdom in his advice through his editorials that cannot be surpassed, and especially an absence of sectionalism that is extraordinary, notwithstanding the fact that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is singly devoted to building up of the South.

Your paper, my dear Sir, has a circulation in Georgia and

other Southern States that is unsurpassed. I believe, by any other great Southern daily. I have admired the growing liberality of sentiment as shown by the editorials in the Atlanta Constitution during the last 10 years, and frankly admit I was shocked by your editorial calling everyone opposed to your view a "Political Buzzard and Partisan Mountebank."

I claim to be an American, though born in Pennsylvania and living in Georgia. I am not a Pennsylvanian or a Georgian, a Democrat, a Republican or a Progressive. I am an American, and it made my blood boil to be characterized as a buzzard and political mountebank because, like millions of Americans, I do not believe in the League of Nations in its present form.

I believe that a Treaty of Peace should have been made that would have protected France against continued invasion, and caused the accursed Huns to make full reparation for their damnable work to the countries that have suffered so much. I believed and still believe, that after a proper peace had been imposed on the Huns, the Allies could and should have arranged a League of Nations to prevent any outlaw nation running amuck again. I believe this could be arranged after due deliberation by the statesmen of the allied countries, assisted by the mothers of the World taking a part in the public discussions, so they should have a say, whether they were content to bear sons to be cannon fodder or not.

For holding these views I and every one like me is a political buzzard and partisan mountebank.

There is another reason why I am opposed to the League of Nations as it stands hitched up to the treaty. I quote from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, July 3, 1919, page 131:

"The treaty, says Mr. Wilson, 'lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions.' What does he mean by that?"

It is answered in an interview which Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina gave to the correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier. Discussing the proposed protection of the American potash industry, Senator Smith said: "Among other good things that the proposed league to enforce peace will bring about is the opportunity for the practical application of the good old Democratic doctrine of free trade."

"The treaty must be put through, as it is, covenant and all, the President has instructed his followers in the Senate."

"What is the situation in the Senate? A majority of the Senators present can amend the treaty or add to it any reservations they wish. When it comes to a final vote for ratification with such reservations or amendments attached, a two-thirds majority of those present is requisite."

"Were the authority and prestige of the President not behind the whole treaty it would not get 30 votes from the entire Senate membership. The historic democracy, if it had ever been confronted with this piece of superficialism, would have anathematized it. As it is, a minimum of 50 Senators are opposed to some parts of the covenant. Even Senator McCumber, a Republican, who favors the league, says: 'I believe it is going to be necessary for the Senate to adopt explanatory reservations with regard to certain portions of the treaty if the treaty is to be so that our position with respect to them may be made clear to the world.'"

Among other good things that the proposed league to enforce peace will bring about is the opportunity for the practical application of the good old Democratic doctrine of free trade. In this connection I wish to quote from the speech I heard Vice-President Marshall make in his address to the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which includes the Georgia manufacturers, at Atlantic City, May 28 of this year. He said:

"Gentlemen: I must admit that I am a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, who previously has always believed in tariff for revenue only, and, of course, you all understand that this is just a camouflage for free trade, but I now recognize that we will have to have some proper protection to our industries."

I may not have quoted exactly, but this is so near that it is almost verbatim.

Now, in conclusion, I wish to state that there is no difference today between the Democrats in power and the Republicans in power. There are just as many Democrats, and especially amongst the cotton manufacturers of Georgia, who are as much in favor of protection as any New Englander was in the past. The old issues between the two parties are dead. The man that doesn't take a stand as a free-born American citizen interested in

what will benefit his section with due consideration to what will benefit the whole country, is not fit to be an American citizen. The time for petty party divisions is past. We are looking to the future, not only of America, but of the world, and if a man in the Southland can't express an opinion on a subject differing perhaps from the majority opinion of the newspapers and the individuals of that section without being called a political buzzard and partisan mountebank, the development of the South will be still further retarded.

Your paper, Sir, does as much as any single factor to mould opinion in the South, and it is for this reason that I have responded to Mr. Edmonds' suggestion that it was cowardly not to express my view, and I am sending you this letter to publish or otherwise, just as you feel inclined, because I agree with Mr. Edmonds.

With expressions of my personal regard, I am,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES ADAMSON.

President Cedartown Cotton & Export Co.

Marking Time on League of Nations Covenant.

Washington, D. C., August 4—[Special.]—Mr. Baruch gave important testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the reparation sections of the League of Nations.

He impressed the committee as having been awake to the necessity of protecting American interests, but pointed out that the President had not yet decided whether or not to accept a part of the indemnity paid by Germany.

An important contribution to the discussion of the League has been made by Senator Thomas of Colorado, one of the most studious men in the Senate and a Democrat on whom the President had relied for support.

Beginning with doubt as to the wisdom of the Peace Treaty as it has been written, Senator Thomas has daily veered more and more away from it. He now charges that the League is just as unpopular abroad as it is here.

"I wonder if the people of the United States realize that, proportionately speaking, the treaty is just as unpopular in France and England and other allied countries as it is in this country. I have been favored with the opinions of many of the leading men of foreign countries, especially those of the English-speaking nations. They are all suspicious of the covenant. If, as I think, it is mutually unpopular, it must be a bad document in many ways. I doubt if I shall ever be reconciled to the Shantung arrangement, although I want to vote for the treaty if I can. The first draft of the treaty was very unacceptable. Some of the provisions I objected to have been eliminated in the second draft. I wish they all had been."

Senator Thomas has grave doubts if such irreconcilable autocracies as Japan can be made to mix in a union with the Western democracies.

While Republicans in the Senate are conferring and trying to get together on a definite statement of reservations which all can agree on, they have met as yet with no great success. There are mild reservationists and there are others who insist on radical amendments. The problem confronting Senator Lodge is to bring them together. All are agreed that there must be some peace treaty, and most of the Senators want to make of the proposed treaty a thing on which they can all unite. But so long as unanimity of the opposition is not attained, there is a virtual deadlock.

This is not more unfortunate and confusing for the opposition than it is for the President, since foreign nations, chiefly France, are letting it be known that the delay in Washington is seriously affecting their plans for the future. Clemenceau has staked everything on the special alliance with the United States, and if it does not go through, his failure to take the Rhineland will undoubtedly cause the fall of his Government.

Europe as well as the Senate, therefore, waits for Mr. Wilson himself to make some proposition to the Senate which may bring results, failing which a long-drawn-out fight seems certain.

Now that Secretary Lansing is back, the Senate committee at hearings will be able to secure from him direct statements of the various reasons underlying different sections of the treaty. There were difficulties in securing this information from the President, since Senator Lodge felt that it was not proper for the President

to appear before a committee, his communications customarily being delivered to the Senate as a whole.

The treaty, word for word and "t" for "t," cannot command even a majority vote in the Senate today. The President, Senators claim, fully understand this, and realizes, therefore, that he must make the next move. Until he does make it, the proceedings are certain to drag along, even if it takes all summer.

"Fought to Save Our Bacon."

Mr. Carl Magee, who writes *The World* taking issue with it on the League of Nations, and which communication we are pleased to publish elsewhere in this page, gives unmistakable evidence of his complete infatuation with the League idea and adhesion to the entirely false assumption that America entered the war under the impulsion of utilitarian considerations.

Mr. Magee, in his labored argument, permits himself to be utterly controlled by the promises of theory and refuses to consider the more weighty facts of practice. He accepts the promises made by the proponents of the League and stops. This being true, his conclusions could scarcely be other than they are.

Mr. Magee says that America fought and sacrificed for these things. He is simply mistaken. Whatever violence it does to susceptible temperaments, the unescapable fact is that the blood-lust of American sentiment forced a reluctant administration to act after national honor had been dragged in the dust and an arrogant enemy had been caught red-handed in the act of making war on us in secret. We fought to save our bacon.

The assumption of angelic unselfishness is hypocrisy of the most contemptible sort. It is an indulgence of self-esteem not sufficiently vaccinated by the virus of honest modesty against the appropriation of virtues which suggested themselves only after the fact.—Tulsa (Okla.) *World*.

Extensive Building Program Outlined for Birmingham

Birmingham, Ala., August 4—[Special.]—Building operations in and around the Birmingham district are assuming most active proportions and the impetus taken on is gathering strength every day. The larger realty companies of Birmingham are building houses and selling them almost as rapidly as they can get a good start on the structure. Permits are being taken out daily for residences and other buildings. The schoolhouse construction plan under the auspices of the Board of Education of Birmingham and Jefferson county will bring about a large amount of building activity in the immediate future. Three new high-school buildings, costing approximately \$85,000, will be erected in Jefferson county, if the local three-mill school tax passes September 8, at the special election on this date. District 8-A expects to add a \$15,000 wing to the new high school at Boyles, construct an elementary school in the district at a cost of \$25,000 and a \$10,000 building at Gardendale. A school building costing upwards of \$25,000 will be put up in District 6-A and a \$10,000 addition to the Oak Grove school is proposed. A modern four-room school building is now being built at Maxine for \$9100. Birmingham will vote on August 12 on a \$3,000,000 bond issue, for grammar schools to cost upwards of \$2,000,000, and \$1,000,000 for high schools. An auditorium is also proposed as well as a city hall and library.

More Than \$1,000,000 Expended on Port Aransas Oil Terminals Since January 1.

Port Aransas, Tex., August 2—[Special.]—T. E. Byrnes of Boston, Mass., president of the France & Canada Transport Co., who is here inspecting the new oil terminals which that company is constructing, says that when the improvements are finished as much as 10,000 barrels of Mexican crude petroleum can be handled daily. Contracts have already been made by the company with producers in the Tampico fields for the delivery of 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 barrels of oil a year through these terminals, Mr. Byrnes said. More than \$1,000,000 has been expended here in construction work since January 1 of this year. Besides this, there have been erected two reinforced storage tanks, each of 55,000 barrels capacity, and two of the ten concrete oil tank steamers that are to be constructed here have been finished. Each of these vessels will be of 15,000 barrels capacity. They will ply between Tampico and port Aransas. An oil-pipe line is to be constructed from the Central West Texas fields to Port Aransas for the purpose of transporting light crude oil.

Would Restore to Interstate Commerce Commission Full Control of Rates.

Washington, D. C., August 4—[Special.]—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has voted to report favorably the Cummins bill restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission its full authority over rates.

The bill has been sleeping in the House Committee for two months, after passage by the Senate, and lumber interests in particular had begun to be apprehensive about its passage.

New Roads and Streets, Big Creamery, New Hotel and Mining Activity at Batesville, Ark.

Batesville, Ark., August 1—[Special.]—Independence county, Arkansas, of which Batesville is the county-seat, has \$1,000,000 worth of improvements provided for at this time, and a number of other projects that will add materially to this amount. Approximately \$800,000 will be expended on the construction of good roads and \$200,000 on paving 7½ miles of streets in the city of Batesville. The combined sum is probably as much as is provided for by any county in the State for a like purpose.

The new highways which will be constructed will run from Batesville to Cord, a distance of 23 miles; from Newark to Cord, a distance of 12 miles; from Batesville to Newport, in Jackson county, 20 miles of which will be in Independence county; from Batesville to Pleasant Plains, a distance of 20 miles; from Batesville to Barren Fork, a distance of 20 miles, and from Batesville to Cave City, a distance of 15 miles.

The total mileage is 110 miles, and the different projects reach all sections of the county.

Besides these improvements, a \$35,000 cotton compress is now under construction at Batesville, which it is expected will handle all the cotton raised in Independence county and the Upper White River country above Batesville.

Among the new projects contemplated for Batesville is a big creamery, which will likely be constructed this fall, and a new hotel. With the exception of the roads, all the improvements which have been started in Batesville have been fathered by the Board of Commerce, which was organized in the spring, and the bulk of the capital involved is local capital.

The manganese mining industry, which was very active last year, is beginning to show life again since the slump caused by the ending of the war, and there is some production. It is expected that as soon as settlements are made with the producers by the Government under the war minerals relief bill that the industry will be stabilized. Claims are in process of investigation now by Government accountants and engineers. The manganese producers of the field are making a hard fight for a tariff on the mineral, which, if gained, will materially assist the industry.

New Factory Buildings for Houston Industry.

Houston, Tex., August 2—[Special.]—Indicating the rapid expansion of manufacturing interests in Houston, the Texas Wagon Works has moved into new and larger quarters. The new factory consists of two buildings of the Monitor type, and is one of the most modern and complete truck body and trailer manufacturing establishments in the Southwest. The offices and display-rooms of the company occupy a separate building. The total floor space for all departments is now approximately 50,000 square feet.

The Texas Wagon Works is one of Houston's well-known manufacturing concerns, having been in business for more than 12 years. At the present time the company specializes on truck bodies and trailers. Truck bodies of all designs to fit all makes of trucks are turned out by the company and are kept in stock. A new feature of the factory just completed will be a special department for making commercial bodies to order. With the additional facilities provided by the new buildings there will be an increased production of trailers and truck bodies and attention can be given to orders for special designs. An expert engineer will be in charge of the new department.

Officials of the company declare the building of larger and more commodious quarters will continue as the growth of the company expands. The officers are all Houston business men and the capital invested is Houston money. The present factory site covers three acres, and it is laid out so as to provide for additional structures when needed.

What the Fighting Soldiers Thought of the Armistice

[A remarkable statement as to how the fighting American soldiers in France felt when the armistice prevented their march on to Berlin is given in the following letter from Mr. C. F. Drake, secretary of the Weatherford (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce, a man of the highest integrity and long accustomed in newspaper and commercial organization work, to the making of thorough investigations of problems coming before him. Mr. Drake's letter is most significant from every standpoint. These soldiers knew that an unconquered Germany would menace the world again, and that unless overwhelmingly defeated and the peace terms dictated in Berlin, Germany would immediately begin laying her plans for another war, which she is already doing. Another letter of interest on the same subject is one from Mr. Edward B. Lee, an attorney at law of 71 Broadway, New York. We publish these letters as showing that the soldiers themselves realized the danger of an inconclusive peace.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

What the Fighting Men of America Think of the Armistice and of an Uncrushed Germany.

C. F. DRAKE, Secretary, Weatherford Chamber of Commerce, Weatherford, Tex.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

"If the people have not vision, they perish." And it seems to me to be lack of vision which is troubling your correspondent, Mr. E. D. Brewer of Atlanta, Ga., as evidenced by his letter in the July 24 issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. It was lack of vision which sent our people in the War of Sections, notwithstanding the fact that one great intellectual, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, pointed out to them that no strictly agrarian nation could hope to successfully combat a nation of industrials highly organized. Failure, through ignorance or purlblindness, to recognize and accept this fact and a fanatical belief in the inevitableness of their cause sent the slave-owning Confederacy to its eternal doom.

I have been entirely too busy with our small affairs the past few months to write anything, and have had scant time even to read; but I have managed to skim through the best of the articles in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Have been moved often to answer some of them, but time was not available to me. But this one of Brewer puts me in a position where I believe I can write intelligently and, while not from actual experience, at least I can echo the utterances of those who have had the actual experience.

Parker county, Texas, sent 600 men into the army. Of this number slightly more than 200 went overseas and into the battles. Of the latter number 157 have come back. Of the remainder 17 are at Romagne. The others will leave in a few days in the Third Division, that memorable unit which was the sole American division to fight south of the southern bank of the River Marne, where they were a stop gap and where they sent the Hun reeling back to his own frontiers. These Parker county boys were in all the fighting divisions. The First and Second ("given the positions of honor" July 18, says Pershing in his official report of November 20), the Forty-second, the Eighty-second, the Seventy-seventh, the Twenty-sixth, the Thirty-fifth, the Ninety-first, the Marines at Belleau Wood and at Cantigny, claimed them, these 157 returned ones; they were in all the armies of the American forces; they were in Germany after the armistice, and in France in countless billets, so they had as good opportunity to listen to the multifarious expressions of the men who marched as could possibly be. I believe, therefore, when I tell you that I have met and talked with every one of the 157 and asked each of them the direct question: "What was the state of mind of the doughboy toward the armistice when he had had time to collect his more or less demoralized senses; after he had become rested and scraped the mud and cooties off his person, what was his state of mind about the war stopping just when it did—when the German was on the dead run back to Berlin and knew he was defeated hopelessly? Was the doughboy glad it ended, or was he regretful?" That you will say that I have here as fair a test of the mental attitude of the men who carried the rifle, bore the hardships, and really did the work which routed the Hun and gave the victory, as is possible to get without a complete census of the 2,086,000.

This inquiry I have made has not been haphazard. It has been made with a purpose, that purpose to satisfy myself as to the fighting soldier's attitude toward European affairs and to be able to answer intelligently just such expressions as that from Mr. Brewer, and which my insufficient knowledge of human nature led me to expect to see and hear from men of his evident caliber. I wanted to fortify myself with actualities out of the

soldier mind; and I have them. I said that there was one exception. That exception came from a boy who had exhausted every artifice to evade the draft, even to smoking 50 cigarettes within two hours before he appeared before the draft board for examination in order to make it appear that he suffered from accelerated heart action. One needed no chart of his soul to know that such a chap would be glad it was all over no matter what the circumstances, no matter what the later consequences to humanity.

I have put that question to each of the 157, and officer and man alike have answered that (with just one exception) it was the practically unanimous mind of the army that the war ended at least 30 days too soon, as it had begun 12 months too late. They all are positive that the German was not sufficiently whipped to make him realize that his world ambition had been smashed, and that he is going to try to "come back" just as quickly as he possibly can. I put that question to a regular army colonel, a man who had seen 20 years and 10 months' service before we declared a state of war to exist; and again to a brigadier-general of the National Army establishment. Both these men were on their way to Mineral Wells, Tex., to drink the mineral waters for their rheumatism, and I engaged them in conversation while we rode together on the train from this place.

The colonel was "hard boiled" and would say but little. But that little showed plainly enough to an analytical auditor what he was thinking: "Physically I was 'all in' and was glad for the moment that it was ended; but later I was sick at the stomach when I really awoke and realized what a murderous blunder had been made—stopping the American and Allied Armies in the midst of the retreat which would have soon become an utter rout." Later, this officer told me that whole regiments of Germans were surrendering without firing a shot before November 11 came.

The brigadier was different. He was a sick man, but not so sick that he was not cautious. He had been recommended for the permanent establishment and wanted to stay in. So it was with some difficulty that I gained his confidence and finally led him to talk a little, but not until after I had promised him that I would not reveal his name in any conversation or article.

"The armistice ought never to have been signed," he declared. "And after having had exceptional opportunities of contact with officers and men in every rank by the thousands, in our armies, I feel sure this represents the sentiment of 90 per cent. of all of them, if, indeed, it be not almost unanimous. The American and the French soldier knew the Hun as a people was not whipped; nor was the German army whipped—though it soon would have been. They—that is the German High Command—had come into possession of definite information regarding what the United States would do for them in a few weeks if they kept up the war, and they knew that it meant their finish and the ultimate invasion of Germany and their getting a taste of the war which Belgium and France and England had tasted, and this knowledge put the German High Command into a panic—hence the application for armistice."

I asked the general, then, what answer he thought should have been sent back by President Wilson. Without hesitation he replied: "Unconditional surrender; or continue the war to the end."

"But suppose he had refused to surrender unconditionally—what then?" I asked.

"Well, he would have had his choice," the general replied. "If he had refused the first there would have been nothing left but to fight on—that or annihilation."

A word now in explanation of how I came to get so close to so many of our returned doughboys. This is a small city, and

the Chamber of Commerce is the public clearing-house. Consequently, when the doughboys to come back they all drift in here to "get a line" on things: to get a job, maybe, or information leading to a job. That's the simple reason. Incidentally, many of them have unburdened themselves as to how they were treated in the army.

Further, I asked the general if he thought that we would have to send another army to Europe within a short time, if things did not settle down there; if, for instance, the Kaiser attempted to get back his lost power, which it is now stated he had never abdicated.

"Maybe not," the general answered; "but if we do, I am certain that the Government would have to first raise a bigger army to make the old one that served in Europe in 1918 go back." I did not ask him what he meant by that. Fact is, I was afraid to ask, for I had already peered into the minds of too many doughboys to need to ask him what he meant. They have come back too disgusted with the whole works to ever again willingly be herded across the ocean to die for any race of men.

C. F. DRAKE.

Four Years in Trenches, Wounded Three Times and Gassed Twice, But Believes Armistice Was a Mistake.

Edward B. Lee,
71 Broadway.

New York, August 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Your reply, on page 82 of your issue of July 24, to Mr. E. D. Brewer on the "On-to-Berlin" question has been read by me with special interest, as I now have staying at my home, while he looks for work, a soldier who spent four years and eight months in France with the Canadian Army.

This man, born in Texas of British parents, immediately upon the outbreak of the war hustled to Canada and on August 9, 1914, enlisted in the First Canadian Division. His outfit sailed for England in November, and on December 22, 1914, he was in the trenches in Flanders. He was still in the trenches on November 11, 1918, the day the armistice was signed, having been wounded three times and gassed twice in the meanwhile.

Mr. Brewer evidently is of the opinion that the fighting men were the ones most overjoyed at the signing of the armistice. The testimony of my soldier friend is to the contrary. He tells me that the men in the unit of which he was a member were so put out at the signing of the armistice they refused for one week to clean their guns.

His soldier makes no protest at having given five of the best years of his life to the service. He does not mind the fact that he was wounded three times and gassed twice. He is greatly distressed, however, at the manner of the war's ending.

After nearly four years in the trenches he saw the army of which he was a member stop fighting just when it was in a position to deliver the blow which would have partially made up for all the mental and physical suffering which he and thousands of others had endured all of that time. He wanted the Canadian Army to help give the Huns the finishing blow which the Allies had been trying to give them for four years. He is incensed over being cheated out of this victory. He was not only willing, but anxious, to keep on fighting, without concern for his personal safety, until the war was won RIGHT!

You will no doubt agree that the testimony of this veteran of four years in the trenches is worth a great deal more than the testimony of the stay-at-homes who are now telling us that it would have been criminal to have achieved a victory.

EDWARD B. LEE.

Material Increase in Wages of Texas Oil Field Workers.

Houston, Tex., August 4—[Special.]—An increase in wages of 50 cents a day of every oil field worker in South Texas and Louisiana is virtually assured as the result of action taken by the executive committee of the Texas Gulf Coast and Louisiana Oil and Gas Association. The association represents virtually all of the larger producing companies operating in the South Texas and Louisiana fields. The new wage scale became effective August 1.

In addition to the increase granted oil field workers, the executive committee recommended the monthly salary of drillers be increased from \$250 to \$275.

The increases granted came voluntarily from the producing companies after a thorough investigation of living conditions had been made, according to the report of the executive committee.

1000-Barrel Refinery Will Locate on Houston Ship Channel.

Houston, Tex., August 2—[Special.]—The construction of a 1000-barrel lubricating refinery on the Houston ship channel, near La Porte, Tex., has been announced here. Construction on the refinery will commence within a short time, according to Howard Walker, one of the officials of the new concern. Mr. Walker, prior to his connection with the new enterprise, was general manager of the La Porte Oil & Refining Co. Associated with him in the organization of the new company are several Eastern capitalists.

A site of 25 acres for the location of the new refinery has been secured near La Porte. The plant at the time of beginning operations will have a capacity of approximately 1000 barrels and will operate on coastal crude oil. Lubricating stocks will be refined exclusively.

The company will be incorporated shortly, with general offices located in Houston.

Industrial City to Be Built on Houston Ship Channel by Big Refinery.

Houston, Tex., August 4—[Special.]—The Sinclair-Gulf Corporation plans the construction of a modern industrial city, entailing a total outlay of approximately \$1,000,000, on its refinery site here. The city will be one of about 6000 population and will be made up of employees of the corporation in its Houston plant. The site to be used is situated on the ship channel.

The first group of dwellings to be erected, according to officials of the corporation, will be 50 bungalows to supply the immediate needs of the refining plant. The company will lay out streets, erect modern houses, build a municipal library and swimming pool and lay out parks. It is planned to establish community stores in the industrial city, in which every employee of the company will be directly concerned. Within five years the officials of the company plan to house approximately 6000 persons, including refinery workers and members of their families.

Preliminary work on the construction of the city will commence within a month, officials of the company announced. The unit type of construction will be carried out and the growing needs of the city will be taken care of on a scale outlined in the original plans. The industrial city will be modeled in a general way after the lines of certain English industrial villages and of Gary, Ind., and Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. The city will be the first of its kind in Texas and will be one of the most up-to-date and complete in the entire South.

The city will adjoin the new refinery of the company which is to be put in operation within a short time. It is planned to complete the first unit of the refinery this summer. The refinery will have a charging capacity of about 6000 barrels of crude oil daily. "This unit might now be in operation," officials of the company said, "were it not for the fact that it was considered economical to anticipate further construction. With such saving in view much work has been done underground which will not have to be duplicated, and the final resultant efficiency will more than warrant the delay involved."

The first unit of the refinery will occupy approximately 90 out of more than 700 acres acquired by the Sinclair-Gulf Corporation on the Houston ship channel. This property has a frontage of 2884 feet on the channel proper, 5000 on Simms Bayou and 5053 feet on Buffalo Bayou.

Speaking of the location of the refinery, an official of the company said: "With adequate pipe line connections, a large and complete refinery, and with the most modern facilities for direct water and rail transportation, the advantages which this location will afford are obvious and corresponding advantages will accrue to the city of Houston, the State of Texas and to the nation in the utilization of Houston's position as a world port."

Regulations Issued for Oil and Gas Conservation.

Austin, Tex., July 27—[Special.]—The Railroad Commission has issued its rules and regulations for the conservation of crude oil and natural gas, having held an open hearing at which the producers were represented, both large and small. The next proposition is to make practicable application of the rules, and to that end the commission has already appointed one conservation expert, who is now stationed in the Burkburnett field.

Under the rules "waste" is defined as permitting the escape of natural gas into the open air from a stratum recognized as a natural gas stratum; drawing with water a gas stratum capable of producing gas in commercial quantity; underground waste; the burning of gas which could be utilized or kept in the ground; the wasteful utilization of gas, that is, burning it merely to see it burn; though four flambeaux are permitted within the derrick of a drilling well; the burning of gas between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. unless same is regulated on a meter.

When a gas stratum is found it must be confined to its natural stream by some method, but the rule does not apply to the coastal oil fields, where the gas is of no commercial value; nor does the rule prevent drilling through a gas stratum to reach oil below, provided that the drilling shall not continue for more than seven days before the gas is cased off or otherwise confined.

The commission will prescribe rules applicable to each gas stratum for the determination of the natural flow, and in event that several wells have penetrated the same stratum, then each shall have allotted to it such proportion of the gas as shall prevent waste.

All abandoned holes must be plugged or closed in a matter approved by the commission, and no well shall be drilled, deepened or plugged until notice shall have been given the commission; no well shall be permitted to produce both oil and gas from different strata; when oil and gas are found in the same hole, there shall be a separating device at the surface to prevent waste of the gas.

No well shall be shot until the commission has given permission, nor shall any well be so shot as to permit salt water to enter the stratum.

Every company producing oil or gas must keep books and make regular reports to the commission showing the production, the amount received, the amount of stock sold, the sum received, the amount paid in promotion expense, the receipts from the sale and transfer of real property or leases, and such information shall be of access to stockholders as well as to the agents of the commission. The reports are also required to show all details of drilling the well and what methods have been used to shut off gas and water streams and to prevent pollution of water.

The pressure of all gas wells is to be taken once each month and report made; notification of all fires and breaks in pipe lines shall be made as soon as possible, and there is also to be report of all losses of oil in storage through lightning or other causes. Pipe lines must make reports as to the wells connected with their lines and the amount of oil or gas taken from each, and in times of overproduction the commission may require these reports to be made daily.

Wooden Freighter Launched at Houston.

Houston, Tex., August 2—[Special.]—The Universal Shipbuilding Co. launched the fifth ship to be completed for the United States Shipping Board here July 30. The vessel is a 3500-ton wooden freighter and was christened the *Damican*. The launching took place at the Universal shipyards on the Houston ship channel.

Present at the launching was General Manager Read of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and officials of the United States Shipping Board for the Sixth or Gulf District, of which Houston is the headquarters.

The Universal Shipbuilding Co. has four more ships in the course of construction for the Government. All of these ships are expected to be completed within the next 60 days, according to officials of the company.

With the launching of the four remaining ships under contract for construction the Universal Shipbuilding Co. will have completed its work for the United States Shipping Board. Negotiations are under way between officials of the company and Government representatives as to the future status of the shipyard as regards contracts yet to be entered into or closed.

Enormous Quantities of Potash Reported Found in Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

The announcement is contained in Philadelphia newspapers of the discovery of immense quantities of potash in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. According to the statement of Col. Henry C. Demming, who was State Geologist of Pennsylvania for many years, the discovery was made some time ago, but was not made public until after the find had been carefully passed upon by mining, chemical and geological experts and it had been ascertained that the mineral existed in quantities to make it commercially important. If the preliminary reports are substantiated by subsequent investigations, there will be available for use more than 12,000,000 tons of potash.

This would mean that, without considering any other possible sources of supply, the United States would be entirely independent of foreign sources of potash for several generations.

Natural Gas Development Shows Increase in Arkansas

Fort Smith, Ark., August 1—[Special.]—There have already been drilled near Fort Smith this year natural gas wells producing a daily flow of 135,000,000 cubic feet. More than 50 wells are now under contract with five local companies, and seven deep tests will be drilled this fall.

The Kibler field, just northeast of Fort Smith, was discovered November, 1915. Up to the entrance of this country into the war the development had reached a total of 290,000,000 daily flow. During the war there was no development done.

This spring five companies entered the Fort Smith territory, with results so far as above mentioned. The Williams field was discovered just beyond the Kibler field and the proven gas area more than doubled.

Early in July the Clear Creek company brought in a well several miles beyond the furthest developed limits of the field. This well is producing 24,800,000 feet daily flow.

Three geological survey reports indicate a deeper stratum of oil or gas-bearing sand directly beneath the present developed sands, which are approximately 2200 feet deep. Deep tests will prove the value of the surveys and forecasts.

The production of natural gas this year, in addition to the immense supply previously developed, has given Fort Smith a great surplus of gas for industrial expansion.

Will Distribute Molasses Products from Houston.

Houston, Tex., August 4—[Special.]—The Tex-Cuban Molasses Co. has been organized here with an initial capitalization of \$50,000. The company is to import blackstrap molasses from Cuba and other foreign countries into Houston, and from this point distribute their products in the Southwest territory west of the Mississippi River. D. S. Cage, president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, is one of the organizers.

The company has procured a site on the Houston ship channel for the erection of a storage tank of 750,000 gallons capacity. Pipe lines and loading racks, together with other construction needed in equipping the plant, will be started immediately. The company's site adjoins the plant of the Armour Fertilizer Co., and is situated near City Wharf No. 1 along the waterfront.

The molasses will be shipped to Houston in tank steamers. Facilities for transferring the product into the storage tank and the redistribution of it through the pipe lines for market consumption will be erected. According to Mr. Cage, several hundred car loads of the blackstrap variety has already been contracted for future delivery.

The plant, when completed and in operation, will make Houston the largest molasses importing center in the South, according to Mr. Cage. He said his company would also be the largest distributors of Southern by-products in the country.

The molasses to be concentrated and distributed by the Tex-Cuban Company is used in manufacturing stock feeds, vinegar and other necessary commodities now in demand. The blackstrap variety is the residuum from the sugar manufacturing plants in countries where sugar-cane is raised extensively and converted into sugar.

Mining Developments Continue Active in Eastern Kentucky.

Whitesburg, Ky., July 31—[Special].—Although increased prices for Kentucky coal—especially that of the Elkhorn field—brought on a noticeable revival in mining work, until the past few days there has been quite a slackening in the movement of coal cars, especially on the Louisville & Nashville's several branches and the Chesapeake & Ohio's Big Sandy extension. The production of the Elkhorn field, as a result, has shown a decrease of perhaps 20 per cent., in fact some of the mines are not showing over 60 per cent. of their mean output. Coal operators were enthusiastic as to the future of the coal business, with increased prices and a good demand, but with a car shortage confronting them at this season of the year no one can predict what will be the result of the shortage later in the season. The railroads, however, promise to do everything in their power toward relieving the situation. It is said the Louisville & Nashville has ordered thousands of new cars to re-enforce their business mainly in the Elkhorn field. The Chesapeake & Ohio is also said to be closing deals on ample new equipment.

Altogether new development has made a nice increase within the past few weeks in Eastern Kentucky by the opening of several important new fields, which, with normal conditions, will greatly increase production.

On Lott's Creek in Perry county, the Hardy Burlingham Coal Co., with offices in Chicago, have the largest plant and one of the biggest tipples in the country. Town construction also continues. This company plans a daily capacity of from 4000 to 5000 tons. At present they are mining about 2000 tons. Other developments on Lott's Creek are the Lott's Creek Coal Co. and the Kentucky River Coal Corporation, which are putting in a model plant on Danger Fork of that tributary, which is being reached by a short line branch of the Louisville & Nashville.

Building work goes steadily on at Lynch Mines, Cumberland River, near the Letcher-Harlan border, where the United States Coal & Coke Co. are completing one of the most modern and extensive mining plants in this country. Here they propose soon to have a daily capacity of 10,000 tons. This is a progressive community, where no fewer than 5000 men are daily employed.

It is announced that another branch of the Louisville & Nashville is to be built in the Eastern Kentucky coal fields, up Leatherwood Creek, on the Letcher-Perry border. Several corporations will develop in that section, leases having already been made. Within the next few days the Thornton Creek branch of the Louisville & Nashville will be opened to traffic for the coal corporations of that section. There will be two or three new developments there. The Elkhorn Collieries Co. is one of the largest. They are in readiness to begin shipment. Other interests are in the headquarters of Thornton Creek looking over properties with a view of making leases and starting developments at once.

Out from Blackey the Rockhouse Creek branch of the Louisville & Nashville is practically completed and will be opened for traffic within the next few days. Six or seven companies are developing in the new territory along Rockhouse Creek. All this new work is in keeping with the extensive development factors that are transforming the Elkhorn coal fields of Eastern Kentucky. New towns are steadily springing up, and millions of dollars are being expended.

Heavy Export Demand for Glass Factory Products.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 31—[Special].—Glass factories manufacturing general lines of pressed and blown wares have resumed operations on a capacity basis since the end of the summer stop, and sufficient business is either on file in glass factory offices or in waiting to insure steady operations in all such factories during the balance of the year, and also during the first quarter of the new year.

The salient feature of the glass trade today is the general demand for ware for export. This is evidenced by the appearance in the market of foreign buyers. Representatives of the largest glass jobbing and retail house in Copenhagen, Denmark, were in the Pittsburgh district a few days ago placing large orders for immediate shipment. South America has been a heavy buyer of American-made glassware, while shipments to England and colo-

nial possessions has been exceptionally active throughout the year.

On account of the heavy fruit crop, the demand for containers of all kinds has been very large this season. Plants featuring this class of ware are loaded with orders, and the capacity of some of these West Virginia factories has been increased in order that such business can be met with reasonably prompt shipments.

The joint wage conference between glass workers and manufacturers is now being held in Atlantic City. At the convention of the workers, held nearly this month in Bellaire, O., the various manufacturing departments presented requests to the manufacturers calling for an advance in wages ranging up to 35 per cent. and in some departments a reduction in "moves." The various demands agreed upon by the workers at their Bellaire sessions are now being discussed at the Atlantic City conference. Glass manufacturers in this and the Pittsburgh district are prominent in these wage discussions, while the committees representing the workers are formed of workers engaged in plants scattered throughout the country.

The lighting glassware business this year was held back to a considerable extent during the early part of the year on account of the inactivity in building operations, but more recently there has been a decided increase in the demand for all of these lines. Table glassware is in exceptionally heavy request, and the better grades are desired, both by the jobbers and the department-store buyers. The latter report general buying of glassware to be now on a larger scale than at any time heretofore this year.

Tractor Plant to Be Established at Jackson.

Jackson, Miss., August 2—[Special].—Establishment of an assembly plant for tractors with a distributing establishment covering nearby States has been announced here by the Mobile Tractor Co., said to be one of the largest tractor concerns in the United States.

Offices have been established and work is expected to start on the assembling plant at an early date. Interest in tractor farming is growing throughout Mississippi, and the great Delta section especially is turning to tractors.

The rich lands of the Delta are level and suited to tractors of the larger types, as the fields are large. Tremendous prosperity of that section for the past few years has caused the larger planters to buy modern machinery of all kinds, and use of tractors is already widespread.

The tractor plant here will be the first of its kind in the State, and is regarded as a recognition of the future market for these machines afforded by Mississippi and the other great agricultural States adjoining.

West Alabama Co-operating in Shipment of Lambs.

Auburn, Ala., August 2—[Special].—There has been a considerable movement recently of lambs from West Alabama to the market. L. C. Pace, Farm Demonstration Agent in Greene county, reported that five parties at Boligee co-operated in a shipment of a carload of 150 lambs, which was consigned to the Louisville market. Another car was shipped the following week from Eutaw. In Hale county, E. R. Jamison, Agent, reports four cars were shipped co-operatively, securing a price of 17½ cents per pound.

In Marengo county about eight farmers, near Gallion, combined in a shipment earlier in the season, and recently another co-operative car from three farmers has gone out from Marengo county to the St. Louis market. Frank Curtis, Farm Demonstration Agent at Demopolis, says: "One hundred and eleven grade Hampshire lambs, averaging in weight 67 pounds, brought the top price on the St. Louis market on the date sold of \$16.75 per hundred-weight. The minimum offer of local buyers on this shipment of lambs made a few days previous was only \$10 per hundred-weight."

The Alabama Extension Service Marketing Division is aiding the farm demonstration agents in every county where possible in encouraging the co-operative sale of livestock and other farm products.

Coal Production Improves, But Still Greatly Below Figures of 1918.

The new level of output of bituminous coal to which production jumped the second week in July after months of extremely low records was maintained in the week of July 26, according to the United States Geological Survey. Estimates place the production in the week of July 26 at 9,990,000 tons, compared with 9,912,000 tons the preceding week. The rate of production has not yet passed that in 1917, and is, of course, much below that of 1918. The total production of bituminous coal from January 1 to July 26 is estimated at 250,478,000 tons, which compared with 334,000,000 tons in the same period last year represents a decrease of 83,500,000 tons, or 25 per cent. The decrease has been much greater in the Middle West and South than in the East. The percentages of decrease this year, compared with 1918, range from 10 in Virginia to 22 in the Somerset district of Pennsylvania, and 27 in Ohio, in the East, to 34 in the Middle West, and 39 in Alabama. In other words, the industrial demand has been better along the eastern and northern Atlantic coast than in Michigan and the Mississippi and the Missouri Valley territory. And further, the higher grade coals from the Eastern fields have generally been in better demand than Western coals, even in the Middle West markets.

Production of anthracite, which increased in the middle of June in response to a growing demand from a weekly rate of around 1,700,000 net tons to better than 1,800,000 tons, maintained the rate in the week of July 26. Production in that week is estimated at 1,827,000 net tons, compared with 1,823,000 tons the previous week.

Considering only the period from April 1, the beginning of the coal year, production this year is estimated at 28,633,000 net tons, or 4,800,000 tons behind the same period last year. The largest part of this decrease is shown by statistics just available to have been in the fine sizes. Many of the culm-bank washeries that were able to operate last year, when the demand for steam coal was at its height, this year have been closed down and the output of steam sizes has declined materially. The actual decrease in domestic sizes is not more than 1,500,000 net tons.

The output of beehive coke in the week ended July 26 is estimated at 369,900 net tons, an increase of 7 per cent. compared with the previous week, but 41 per cent. below the corresponding week of 1918. Lack of demand is entirely responsible for the low production this year, the curtailment in iron production and the increase in by-product coke capacity being the causes.

Shipments of Lake coal, after dropping below last year, in the week of July 12 again arose, and the record for the week of July 19, 920,184 tons, exceeds the 904,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1918. The total to date is now 11,849,900 tons, about 1,000,000 tons above last year for the same period. From the first of August to the middle of October, 1918, Lake shipments were maintained well above 1,000,000 tons a week, 1,200,000 tons having been exceeded in eight out of twelve weeks.

A smaller percentage of Lake coal shipped so far this year is destined for Canada than in 1918. Statistics through June show that in 1918 25 per cent. of Lake cargo coal moved to Canada, whereas in 1919 the percentage was 18 per cent. To the end of June this year there had been 1,548,000 tons of Lake coal shipped to Canada, compared with 1,786,000 tons in 1918.

In the first six months of 1919 shipments of bituminous coal to the Atlantic tidewater ports, including Charleston, were 16,627,000 net tons, a decrease compared with 20,163,000 net tons in 1918 of 3,536,000 tons, or 17.5 per cent. The largest decreases were from the fields reaching tide at Hampton Roads, more than 1,000,000 tons each on the Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western, and more than 500,000 tons on the Virginian. Shipments to tide from mines on the Baltimore & Ohio increased about 300,000 tons, and shipments over the Southern Railway to Charleston nearly trebled.

Although the total tidewater dumpings decreased 17.5 per cent., coal destined for New England decreased 42 per cent. in the first half of 1919 compared with 1918. The New England tidewater tonnage from January to June, 1919, was 3,963,000 net tons, compared with 6,865,000 net tons in the same period of 1918. New England coal from Hampton Roads decreased from 4,278,000 net tons in the first half of 1918 to 2,402,000 tons in 1919, a drop of 1,876,000 tons, or 44 per cent.

The final figures on the production of coke in 1918, collected by the Geological Survey from producers, record an output of 56,478,372 net tons, of which 25,997,580 tons, or 46 per cent., were from by-product ovens and 30,480,792 tons were from beehive ovens. Estimates for 1918 published on January 4, 1919, differed from the final figures by three-tenths of 1 per cent.

Total production increased 1.6 per cent. over 1917; by-product production increased 15.9 per cent.; beehive production decreased 8 per cent. There were 8,904 by-product ovens in operation in 1918, an increase of 1606 over 1917, and 61,317 beehive ovens active, a decrease of 7370 compared with 1917.

Of the beehive coke produced 23,171,627 tons were sold as furnace coke at an average of \$5.93 per ton, and 2,230,156 tons as foundry coke at an average of \$7.53 per ton.

In all, 84 per cent. of the beehive coke was sold and 16 per cent. used by the producer. By-product coke is largely consumed by the producer—68 per cent. of the output in 1918 compared with 32 per cent. sold. More than 2,500,000 tons of by-product coke were sold for domestic and other uses than furnace and foundry.

Important Coal Development and Transportation Deal at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 2—[Special.]—One of the most important deals in local river coal developments was consummated when a party of Iowa gentlemen acquired the entire holdings of the Raccoon Coal Co. and bought the old city water-works property on the south bank of the Tennessee River at Chattanooga. The consideration has not been made public. The deal will mean a big saving in freight to the many local industrial plants. It further removes from the realm of possibilities all fears of a shortage, as the coal can be brought by barge to the company's yard on the river and distributed by truck to consumers, except where the users of steam coal prefer carloads. Then the coal will be transferred from barge to car.

The Raccoon Mountain mines are located in the side of a rugged mountain only a few miles from the city on the Tennessee River. The old water-works property will be used for the delivery of coal coming in from the company's mine by barge. The company is said to be strong financially and will place in charge of the mine competent men to look after the production and distribution of the well known high-quality Etna coal.

In order that the Chattanooga manufacturer, who is fortunately located on the Tennessee River, may get the full benefit of the river transportation for his coal, it will be necessary for him to prepare to receive it from the barge by a short incline to his boiler-room. A number of Chattanooga's many industrial plants are located on or very near the waterfront.

The new company will own and operate its river transportation, owning its own towboat and barges. It is intended to put in modern coal-handling machinery at the Chattanooga yards to handle coal economically, both for the retail and carload trade.

The company is to be known as the Raccoon Coal Co and the main office is to be in Chattanooga. The transportation company will be a separate organization. The name has not been decided upon, but ample capital to handle it in a thoroughly competent manner will be supplied by the gentlemen who have acquired the valuable property. The management of both coal and transportation company will be with W. L. Weaver. The transaction has been handled through the industrial agent of the Southern Railway System and the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Within six weeks the output of the mines will be increased to 300 tons a day, the new owners announced.

Contract Awarded for Arkansas Highway.

Little Rock, Ark., August 2—[Special.]—Contract for a 77-mile stretch of highway to cost \$650,000 and to run along the Salem-Batesville road, through Izard, Fulton and Independence counties, was today let to the Dennison Construction Co. by the Arkansas Highway Commission. The new road will extend to the Missouri State line. Five hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by that State to continue the highway. The land lies in North Arkansas Road Improvement District No. 2.

School Children Start Building Boom in Springfield, Mo.

By TOM SHIRAS.

When William H. Johnson of Springfield, Mo., conceived the idea of having the school children of that prosperous little city build a town to arouse the "build now" spirit in their parents, he hit upon an original and distinct idea that has given Springfield a building program that runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and which has absorbed all the idle labor in the city. Besides this it has brought out a great deal of unexpected talent among the pupils in the schools and has created a much wider interest in manual training than has ever been manifested in the city before.

The town that the school children constructed was named Tiny Town, and laid out on the floor of the convention hall. All told, there were 1000 tiny residences and other buildings in the exhibit, no two being of the same design. The campaign was financed by interested business men by voluntary contributions which amounted in round numbers to \$5000. The campaign had the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the school authorities. After the building program of Tiny Town was well under way, the thought occurred to the promoters that it should have a set of city officials. This was voted on by the school children but defeated, and a commission form of government instituted instead. The election was one of the most hotly contested ever held in this city, the little chaps carrying their announcements in the newspapers before the election just as in a regular election; there were stump speeches also and a lot of quiet campaigning on the side. All this assisted them to gain a broader knowledge of civil government.

The designs for the little buildings were all furnished by the local architects, who delved into their old files for blue prints which were loaned to the young builders. The houses were all built on a scale of one-half inch to the foot, the complete city being based upon 155 acres, reduced to the same scale. It was properly laid out with streets, parks, etc., with real grass and flowers.

The construction of Tiny Town began on May 4 and was completed on June 25, when the completed town was placed on exhibition in Convention Hall. Five hundred dollars in prizes was awarded to the schools and the individual builders of the town.

The work of building the houses by the pupils was all done at their homes. The psychological effect of this feature can be seen at a glance. Immediately the youngsters started to work on their miniature building. Dad and the rest of the family became interested, and, in many instances, the small idea as was being worked out by a small son became transferred to his father on a larger scale, and in a number of cases was directly responsible for the erection of some substantial buildings.

The house-building contest was only open to the boys, and there remained the problem of interesting the girls, many of whom possessed artistic ability. Therefore an interior home-decoration contest was put on, and the girls decorated and furnished the houses that the boys constructed. Many miniature works of real art were shown in these interior furnishings in the way of rugs and other floor coverings, draperies, frescoing and design painting.

In an interview with William H. Johnson, the originator of

the idea, he states that the Tiny Town idea is to be carried out next year on a much larger scale, in the open. A 10-acre tract will likely be devoted to plotting and landscaping the town of 1920.

In an interview with Louis Plank, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Springfield, last week, he said that the results had fully justified the time and money put into the venture, not only in starting a building boom but also by instilling the home spirit into the rising generation of the city and developing a great deal of dormant talent among the youngsters.

The Chamber of Commerce of Springfield is actively engaged at this time in pushing a number of improvements for their city and section. The good roads proposition has occupied a great deal of the time of the board of governors and some good results are being met with along this line.

Many people come into the Springfield territory, which lies in the heart of the Ozarks, every summer to spend their vacations. A non-resident fishing license bill calling for a license of \$10 for non-residents to fish in the State, was reduced to \$3 through the efforts of the organization.

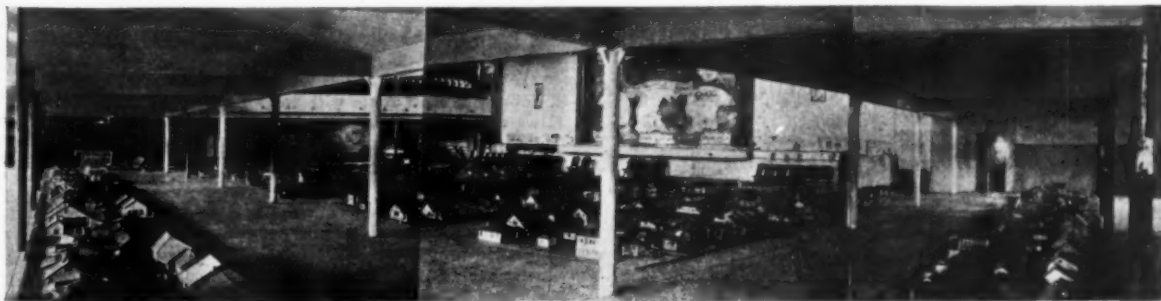
A free employment bureau for returned soldiers and sailors is being operated at the Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the War Camp Community Service and the United States Employment Service. Scores of men have been and are being placed on jobs.

The committee on factories has been instrumental in locating a garment factory, and a tent and cot factory. A preserving and grape juice plant, a condensed milk plant, a pattern shoe plant, and an auto tire factory are considering locations here. Several sites for landing places for mail planes have been secured at the request of the Government.

Splendid Work of North Carolina Textile School Achieves Recognition.

Raleigh, N. C., August 2.—[Special.]—Year after year the splendid North Carolina Textile School, an important department of the State Agricultural and Engineering College at Raleigh, has won the grand gold medal for the best work done in a school of this class, an added honor being that it is the only school south of Pennsylvania which has achieved this distinction.

The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co. of Chester, Pa., which had previously given one textile scholarship to this school, is so impressed by the character of the work that it now gives notice it will make the number of scholarships 10, these to be awarded to worthy young men who choose this course. A large quantity of new machinery of the finest type has been installed, and everything is ready for work when the next term begins in September. There will be more students than ever before, and some will come from other States, and even from other countries. Included among them will be several former soldiers who served abroad in the war just ended. The number of such soldiers to attend this college next term is expected to be something like 200. About 40 were present during the summer special course, these taking up work in various lines, including agriculture, engineering, wood and ironworking, roadbuilding, etc.



TINY TOWN CONSTRUCTED BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF SPRINGFIELD, MO. INSTRUMENTAL IN STIMULATING A BUILDING BOOM IN THAT CITY.

RAILROADS

Important Oil Fields Railroad Plan.

Ranger, Texas, August 1.—[Special.]—The Wichita Falls, Ranger & Fort Worth Railway Co. is a new organization just completed by J. L. Hamon of Ardmore, Okla., and Frank Kell of Wichita Falls, Texas. Hamon is a successful oil producer with large holdings in Oklahoma and Texas. He built the Healdton oil fields railroad a few years ago. Kell is a business man, banker and railroad builder who built, among other lines, the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway also comparatively recently. The new railroad that these men propose has been surveyed and construction will begin on this work at Ranger, building grade both north and south from here. The line will extend from Dublin in Erath county, Tex., on the lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, through Eastland, Stephens and Young counties to Newcastle, in the latter county, where it will connect with a short line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway that reaches Wichita Falls. This part of the road will be about 150 miles long, and the new work south of Newcastle will be about 100 miles long. North of Wichita Falls the line is projected to Oklahoma City. The Texas part of the system will be constructed at once, and it is expected by Mr. Hamon that this stretch will be completed by next spring, with a part of it in operation the coming winter.

The new railroad is being built to serve the great deep sands oil pools of North Central Texas, and will tap all of the developed pools in the fields. It is designed to obviate the long team and truck hauls that have hampered and made expensive all the development operations in the new oil fields. For the entire distance between Dublin and Newcastle the railroad tracks will be in sight of derricks. The road will penetrate the celebrated pool at Desdemona, where the population is now 10,000 and the townsite is covered with producing wells. This town is nine miles from the nearest railroad now and the highways are very difficult, making the transportation of material slow and expensive. A new town to be called Hamon, after the promoter of the railroad, has been located near the oil pool here, and the old town of Desdemona will probably be moved to the new site, that has been safeguarded against drilling of oil wells by provisions in the deed. The railroad will be serving this town by fall.

Another prolific pool between Desdemona and Ranger will also be served by the new railroad, and a new town is expected to develop there. North of Ranger the great pools of Stephens county, which has no railroad at this time, will be served by the new line, and towns will be erected on the railway in the Parks and Caddo fields. The railroad will reach Breckenridge, county-seat of Stephens county, which is also the center of a good oil-producing district, and will tap the new pool in Young county that has just been discovered by the Texas company near Newcastle at a depth of 4500 feet, the deepest production in the State.

This line of railroad follows the backbone of the "Great Bend Series" anticline through its course from the southernmost production on it to Red River. It will be a distinctly oil-belt railway and will serve a region where a billion dollars has been expended in oil development and the ancillary business of oil production within the past 18 months.

Col. J. R. Holman, recently commanding the 118th Engineers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France in railroad construction, is chief engineer of the line and has completed his profiles for about half the distance, including all the route south of Ranger. The contract for construction of the line has been let to Maney Bros. & Co., who have 300 teams on the job at this time and are arranging to double the number.

Mr. Hamon has already placed orders for the steel and ties for the road, and some of this material is already moving to Texas. It is to be a hurry job, he says, and the pressing need for transportation facilities is the reason for the haste.

Motor Cars for Texas State Railroad.

It is proposed to run a motor car instead of a passenger train on the Texas State Railroad between Palestine and Rusk, Tex., 32 miles, the Legislature having made full appropriation for the requirements of the line, including the purchase of the car.

Again to Be Put Up at Auction.

The United States Court at Savannah, Ga., has issued a new decree and order of sale in the case of the Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad, 98½ miles long from Brunswick to Collins, Ga., via Darien, Ludowici and Glennville. It is now proposed to sell the road in two parts, viz., from Brunswick to Ludowici, 57 miles, and from Ludowici to Collins, 41½ miles, approximately, although it may be sold in its entirety if desired. Operation can be abandoned if the purchaser should so wish and the tracks could be taken up and sold, the equipment being similarly disposed of. Date of sale is yet to be fixed. This line was sold at auction July 1 to Gordon & Friedman of New York, who, according to a report from Savannah, said they intended to take up the tracks, but when they examined into the title to the property in was discovered that there were still \$32,000 of old bonds outstanding, with interest accumulated upon them for about 14 years, these securities being represented by Morton & Co. The purchasers asked the court for permission to withdraw their bid, and this was granted, with the result that the new order of sale was issued.

F. D. Aiken and C. H. Leavy are receivers for the road.

Electric Railway and Light Deal.

The Sistersville & New Martinsville Traction Co. has purchased from the Union Traction Co. the local traction system and an electric-light and power plant at Sistersville, W. Va., the deal involving about \$450,000 and including a trolley line between Sistersville and New Martinsville, as well as a recreation park at Paden City. The plant supplies electricity to the several towns named, as well as to others in adjacent territory. Boston interests headed by Carl M. Pihl, a consulting engineer, are said to be the new owners, whose intention it is stated is to remove the power plant to Paden City and operate it under the name of West Virginia Light, Heat & Power Co.

In this connection a report from Sistersville says that the Sistersville & Friendly Electric Railway has been finally abandoned, after remaining idle for four years, and that the track is being taken up for sale by a Pittsburgh dealer in second-hand railway materials.

\$750,000 Improvements for Oil Traffic.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, according to a report from Dallas, is rapidly finishing improvements in and around Wichita Falls, Tex., which will enable it to handle 400 oil-tank cars daily out of the Burkburnett oil field. All will be completed within three months. Between Whitesboro and Wichita Falls 40 miles of new rails have been laid and the reballasting of the line is being completed. Bridges are also being strengthened to permit the use of heavier equipment. In the Wichita Falls district 10 miles of new track for passenger trains have also been laid, six miles of industrial tracks have been put in, and 15 miles of passing, yard and storage tracks are being built. The main line through Burkburnett is being double-tracked and built up for heavier service for four miles. The entire improvements will cost, it is said, \$750,000.

Contemplate Line from St. Louis to Savannah.

According to the Savannah News, men interested in plans to build a railroad from St. Louis to Savannah have called on President Charles G. Edwards of the Savannah Board of Trade to discuss the subject, and it is further stated that they seemed to be of sound judgment and prepared to successfully finance the enterprise; also that he did what he could to encourage it, desiring a short route with rates fixed on a mileage basis. Mr. Edwards did not divulge the names of his visitors.

Line Will Again Be Operated.

A report from Bryan, Tex., says that the Bryan & Central Texas Interurban Railroad, 25 miles long from Bryan to Whitaker and other points, has been leased from the Southern Pacific Company by residents of Bryan. The line will be placed in good repair immediately and steam equipment will be obtained for running two round trips daily. Those interested are W. E. Saunders, George Chance, F. L. Henderson, J. Webb Howell, John M. Lawrence, M. W. Sims and L. M. Levinson.

Railroad Construction May Be Resumed.

Monterey, Mexico, August 1—[Special.]—Announcement is made by the Department of Communications and Public Works of the Mexican Government that the immediate resumption of construction of the division of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, between Falomir, State of Chihuahua, 75 miles, to the proposed crossing of the Rio Grande, three miles below Presidio, Tex., has been authorized. This work was suspended in 1912. It is stated that the company's representative is assured of ample military protection to the construction force. The company also plans to begin construction of the extension of its main line from Alpine, Tex., to the proposed crossing point below Presidio at an early date.

Extensive Street Railway Improvements Needed.

Richard Meriwether, vice-president and general manager of the Dallas (Tex.) Railways Co., is reported there as saying that from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 will have to be expended by it within the next three to five-year period if the public is to be supplied with the class of service which the people demand. He estimates that the city's population will increase by 150,000 in five years, and that this growth will necessitate the construction of several extensions and the addition of considerable new equipment. Difficulties of financing owing to the present attitude of the money market toward electric railway enterprises seems to be about the only thing in the way of undertaking an improvement program soon.

Townsville Railroad to Be Revived.

At the recent sale of the Roanoke River Railroad, 12 miles long from Manson to Townsville, N. C., the property was bid in at \$70,000 by J. R. Paschall of Richmond, Va., the principal owner, and it will be turned over to the railroad trustees for Townsville township, terms having, it is stated, been agreed upon. The Townsville Railroad Co. has been incorporated and organized to operate the line, and the township has voted \$75,000 bonds to subscribe to its stock. Equipment is to be secured and the line again put in operation. It connects at Manson with the Seaboard Air Line.

Contract for Oil Region Railroad.

The Cisco & Northwestern Railroad Co., organized several months ago by R. G. Lee, G. D. Ward, C. H. Fee and others to build a line from Cisco to Graham, Tex., about 50 miles, has let a construction contract, according to a report from Cisco, to M. A. Wogan of Denver, Col., to build part of the proposed line northward from Cisco into the Parks and Caddo oil fields of Stephens county, of which Breckenridge, Tex., is the county seat. The contract, it is said, includes laying track and erecting bridges. Work is to start immediately, and is to be completed within three or four months.

To Reorganize a Railroad.

The Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Co., capital stock \$12,000,000, has been incorporated in Oklahoma to take over the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, 315 miles long, from Joplin, Mo., to Denison, Tex., with headquarters at Muskogee, Okla. The road was bought in at receivers' sale July 8 for \$650,000 by Arthur Miller, the general attorney of the line, who is working on the reorganization plans. He heads the list of incorporators, the others being M. Winger and M. Lee of Kansas City; D. N. Fink and E. D. Sweeney of Muskogee.

Railroad to Develop Coal and Timber.

Cole & Crane of Cincinnati, Ohio, have awarded a contract to Boxley Brothers of Huntington, W. Va., and Orange, Va., to build an 18-mile standard-gauge railroad under the charter of the Pond Fork & Bald Knob Railroad Co. to develop a large tract of rich coal and timber land in Boone County, W. Va. The region which the new road will penetrate is described as being one of the wildest in the State, but it abounds in natural riches. The route of the line will be along Pond Fork.

Lime to Be Made Available for Farmers Along Chesapeake & Ohio Lines.

Richmond, Va., July 24—[Special.]—In an effort to encourage farmers to increase production of their farm lands, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, through its Agricultural and Industrial Section, have adopted a policy by which the railroad company will lease to farmers along its road, especially in that territory lying along its road within the State of Virginia, where they have trackage of approximately 700 miles, sufficient land on which will be erected large warehouses for the storage of lime used by farmers in their agricultural pursuits.

From a recent investigation conducted by Mr. K. T. Crawley, in charge of the Agricultural and Industrial Section-Freight Traffic Department, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in Richmond, farmers throughout the territory canvassed have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the movement. They have always wanted to use lime in working their farms, but were hindered from doing so by the fact that the average farmer does not own sufficient acreage to justify the expense, time and inconvenience entailed in traveling to market centers for the purpose of buying this commodity in small quantities, as their particular demands may require. Adoption of this method of distribution by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad therefore eliminates these objectionable features.

Through the efforts put forth by the Chesapeake & Ohio, farmers at many points in this section have gotten together and formed what is commonly known among them as "Community Lime Clubs," and they are purchasing agricultural lime in car lots, shipping it to their warehouses and using it from time to time, in small or large quantities, as the cultivation of their properties may require. This method of distribution not only makes the cost of the lime cheaper, but also assures the farmer that he will have an ample supply of this commodity on hand in their warehouse at all times.

At the present time warehouses of frame construction, with concrete floors and foundations, are being erected in at least 20 Virginia towns in the territory traversed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and storage space for several carloads is available. It is said to be the purpose of that road to advocate this method of furnishing agricultural lime to farmers all along its line, the operation of the plan in Virginia being merely the beginning of the movement.

That the method of distribution as inaugurated by the C. & O. is well thought of in other sections is evidenced by the fact that the R. F. & P. R. R. is reported to be interested in the erection of warehouses for similar purposes at several points on its road between Washington and Richmond, and the Southern Railway System has already established lime-distributing centers at several points on its road in Virginia, and plans the gradual extension of the movement throughout the South.

To what extent the adoption of this plan will enhance the farm properties is, of course, unknown at this time, but the fact that it has met with hearty approval of the farmers is taken to mean that it will prove conducive of good results.

Street Railway to Be Sold.

The sale of the Pascagoula Street Railway & Power Co.'s property, Pascagoula, Miss., recently ordered by the Federal Court of that district, will take place there, according to formal announcement, on Monday, August 18, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Besides the railway, the property includes an electric power plant, a water-works system with franchise in the city, and an ice-making plant. The railway extends to Moss Point as well as on the streets of Pascagoula. There are eight miles of line. Several pieces of land are also to be sold. George P. Money is the commissioner in charge of the sale.

\$1,000,000 Cotton Mill Reported.

Reports from Albemarle, N. C., state that the Efrd Manufacturing Co. will build an additional mill, the cost to be \$1,000,000, plans having been ordered for a three-story building and contracts placed for the machinery. Referring to these reports, the company advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that no definite plans have been made, but it hopes to formulate them in the near future.

TEXTILE

\$1,800,000 for Three Mills.

The Acme Spinning Co., the Crescent Spinning Co. and the Sterling Spinning Co., all of Belmont, N. C., have been organized with A. C. Lineberger as president. They will build 5000, 10,000 and 10,000-spindle cotton yarn mills, and the construction contracts have been awarded to J. D. Grandy of Charlotte. The contractor will build the mill, warehouse and village structures. Each mill building will be of standard mill construction, 350 feet long by 125 feet wide, and there will be 50 bungalows, with light and water systems. The cost of each plant will be \$600,000.

Thatcher Spinning Mill Enlargement.

Details have been determined for the enlargement of the Thatcher Spinning Co.'s mill at Chattanooga. The new building will be of standard mill construction, 100 feet long by 82 feet wide and one story high, costing \$15,000. This company will add 8704 spindles, increasing its plant to 30,464 spindles, the new machinery to be driven by electric power and cost \$100,000. Its new building will be used for warping and two-ply spooling, while the new spindles will be placed in the warp space resulting in the present main building.

For 15,000 Spindles and 400 Looms.

The Cash Mill of Gaffney, S. C., has organized with E. R. Cash as president and treasurer, who advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the plant will have 15,000 spindles and 400 looms for manufacturing cotton cloth. The capitalization will be from \$300,000 to \$350,000, and the textile machinery has been purchased. This company was mentioned recently as incorporated.

Texas' \$125,000 Cordage Mill.

Cotton cordage will be manufactured at Waco by the Texas Cordage Co., which will build a \$125,000 mill. This company has organized with T. L. Corriher as general manager and engaged Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston and Atlanta as the engineers-architects for the plant.

Textile Mill Notes.

A \$100,000 capital increase has been announced for the Carolina Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

Plans for doubling capacity are being considered by the Union Bleaching & Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C.

A. J. Bourer and associates have incorporated the Shelby Mills, Memphis, Tenn., with \$50,000 capital.

The Grace (N. C.) Cotton Mill Co. has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital by W. A. Sherrill and associates.

An additional building for carding department will be built by the Mason Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. P. Grey, Johnson City, Tenn., will build hosiery-knitting mill (two brick buildings) at Bristol, Va.

J. L. Potts and associates have incorporated the Elm Novelty Manufacturing Co., Concord, N. C., with \$25,000 capital.

A. L. James, James L. McNair and associates have incorporated the Prince Cotton Mills Co., Laurinburg, N. C., with \$500,000 capital.

H. C. Kearns of High Point, N. C.; P. M. Dillon of Greensboro, N. C., and associates will organize the Dillon-Kearns Underwear Co. to establish plant with weekly production 1000 union suits. The capitalization will be \$100,000.

A. R. Pryor, Jasper, Tenn., will establish a plant for knitting hosiery. He has a two-story 100x50-foot brick and stone building, in which he will install 50 knitting machines with electric power equipment, the cost to be \$20,000.

The Avondale Mills, Birmingham, will install additional new machinery in branch at Sycamore, Ala. At Alexander City, Ala., the company will double the 6500-spindle equipment. To effect this the looms will be moved to a weave shed and the pickers to a new picker-room.

New Additional Machinery Costing \$235,000.

Contracts have been awarded for \$235,000 additional machinery to increase the cotton-yarn output of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co. This equipment will be installed in a three-story 260x40-foot brick mill-construction building which the company has purchased and is remodeling. It will include 10,000 spindles costing \$225,000 and an electric drive power plant costing \$10,000. The daily capacity will be 4000 pounds of yarn, and 200 operatives will be employed.

Diamond Cotton Mill Plans.

An equipment of 7500 spindles will be installed by the Diamond Cotton Mills Co., Salisbury, N. C., recently mentioned as incorporated with \$200,000 capital by R. Lee Mahaley and associates. Electricity will be used for power and individual motors will be adopted. A building has been secured, the machinery has been purchased and the company will soon organize. The company will also build a cotton ginnyery.

Ridge Mills at Gastonia.

An equipment of 6500 spindles with electric drive will be installed by the Ridge Mills, Gastonia, N. C. This company will erect a 300x100-foot brick and steel building, the engineer-architect being J. H. Mayes of Charlotte. It has organized with these officers: A. G. Myers, president; R. G. Rankin, vice-president and treasurer; L. S. Rankin, secretary.

Building Operations Active Throughout Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., August 4—[Special.]—High cost of building materials is exercising but little effect upon building of all kinds in Mississippi and architects and contractors have their hands full. They are urging that prospective builders go ahead with their plans, as they do not expect any downward revision of prices for many months.

Building of handsome schools in rural communities and in smaller towns makes up a large part of the present boom. One architect, N. W. Overstreet of this city, has 11 of these buildings under way, totaling almost half a million dollars, or to be exact, \$431,000, while other smaller schools bring the amount to \$446,000.

Shaw, a Delta town of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants, is building a \$150,000 school of the most modern type, and this case is typical.

Mr. Overstreet's present jobs total \$843,000, and include, in addition to the schools, business buildings, a courthouse and several residences.

Other architects and contractors here are equally as busy, and the building boom is confined to no particular section of the State, although the Delta is leading at present because of the unusual prosperity enjoyed by that section.

General Clean-Up of Lumber Stocks Predicted.

Houston, Texas, August 4—[Special.]—That a general clean-up of lumber stocks is now going on in the South and that there will soon be none at the mills is the opinion of R. M. Rickey, general accountant of the Southern Pine Association. He predicted an increase in the price of lumber and voiced his approval of the slogan being advocated by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of "Build Now."

Taking the month of June, Mr. Rickey stated orders had exceeded production by approximately 31 per cent. Discussing the problem of shipment, Mr. Rickey declared lumber shipments in that month had exceeded production by 18 per cent. "In addition to these facts," he said, "production for some weeks has been about 75 per cent. of normal, due to weather conditions which made logging difficult and virtually impossible in many instances."

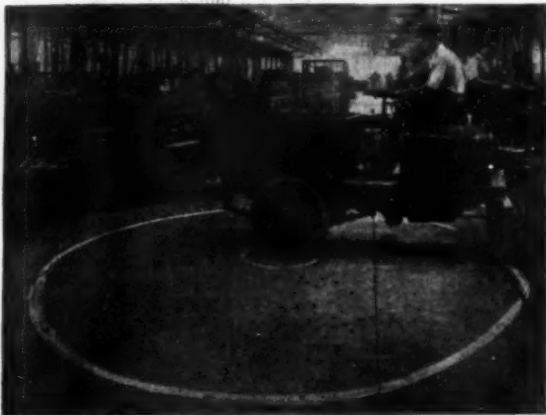
The stand of pine lumber in East Texas was seriously threatened in July by the visitation of pine tree worms. Officials of the State Forestry Department, who were called upon to remedy the situation by lumbermen in Texas, declared the damage wrought was approximately 15 per cent. However, they expressed the belief the worm would not spread and that it only attacked the leaf of the tree.

MECHANICAL

Trutractor for Machine Shops, Etc.

For more than two years the Clark Trutractor has proved one of the greatest labor-saving devices in machine shops and foundries. The accompanying photographs show it in operation. Such well-known companies as the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Clark Equipment Co., Stewart Motor Truck Co., Barney-Floyd Company, Ohio Steel Foundries, National Malleable Casting Co., Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. and dozens of others have proven that it will do away with hand cartage and also speed up plant production.

This machine is so flexible, has such a short turning radius, is



TURNING THE TRUCTRACTOR IN SIX-FOOT RADIUS.

built so low to the ground and is so powerful that it can be used for every purpose from carrying a full ton load of shavings from the lathe, foundry sand, red-hot forgings or castings, finished or unfinished parts from one machine to another or between plants. It will operate on rough roads as well as on factory floors. It will plow through snow or mud, through foundry sand or on oil-sodden floors.

It has also been moving freight cars, heavily loaded trailers and carrying loads up to a ton and a half constantly, day after day, without breakage or mechanical troubles. It operates with small gasoline consumption, and its power is inexhaustible. Having



TRUCTRACTOR IN ACTUAL USE.

9½ inches of ground clearance and an abundance of power make it possible for the "Trutractor" to manipulate on rough ground, sand and mud and quickly perform its duties under all conditions.

The range of speed (from half a mile to 15 miles per hour) permits the machine to creep through congested places and around sharp corners without danger, and also to run at high speed through open places amid traffic.

This machine is built entirely of metal, and its center of gravity is very low, making it most satisfactory for foundry and forge shop use. Extreme changes in temperature do not affect it. Hot

castings and forgings can be carried quickly and without damage to the machine. It has a surprising drawbar pull, and is capable of moving loaded freight cars without straining. Heavy trailers are transported from one part of the plant to another at high or low speeds as desired.

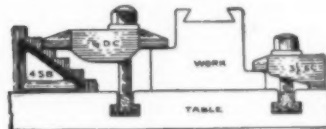
The "Trutractor" has a carrying capacity of one and a half tons, is supplied with either platform, cargo or dump body. It is manufactured by the Clark Trutractor Co., Chicago, Ill.

A Standard Machine Table Bolt.

The bolt here illustrated is one of the productions recently brought out by the company manufacturing it in the course of efforts to standardize set-up appliances for machine tools. Among the advantages claimed for it is that it will not break out machine



THE CAD MACHINE TABLE BOLT.
(Patented October 22, 1918.)



PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF BOLTS.

table slots, and, furthermore, it cannot turn in the machine table. Moreover, it is standard and ready for use, and will fit T slots in machine tables without machining. There is a double offset upon the head of the bolt: one part seats within the undercut groove of the machine table; the other part fits the slot, and it is further remarked that there is no such thing as a bolt turning when this kind of bolt is employed, and broken sections of either the machine bed or table are overcome. Bolts of this type are interchangeable. They are made of the best grade of material, their threads are of full size and gauged, extra care and work being taken to make full smooth threads. This bolt is known as the CAD, and it is made by the Standard Shop Equipment Co., Inc., whose headquarters are at 802-03 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, and whose president is H. Cadwallader, Jr., Thomas S. Ingham being vice-president and general manager, and M. H. Sarben, treasurer.

Large Foreign Demand for Honey.

Austin, Tex., July 28—[Special].—It is estimated by the Texas Honey Producers' Association that the total honey crop of this State this year will be approximately 19,000,000 pounds, as compared with an average yield of 14,000,000 pounds.

One of the principal features of the crop this year has been the large exports. The shipment of sugar to points overseas has been curtailed in an effort to relieve congestion at the refineries and lessen the likelihood of a shortage in the United States, and as a result of this restriction the foreign demand for honey has doubled several times.

From July 1 to 15 the figures of the United States Bureau of Exports show that 100 barrels and 360 cases of honey were shipped to England from this country, 1000 cases to Sweden, 190 barrels to Italy, 100 cases to Norway and 50 cases to France. Similar records were maintained throughout the spring, the shipment points including China, Belgium, Switzerland, Newfoundland, the Netherlands and Japan.

As the result of the ban on sugar, orders for immense amounts of honey for foreign countries have been received in advance. An order for 500,000 barrels has come from the United Kingdom and is now awaiting the preparation of that amount for shipment.

The demand for honey in the United States is not as great now as during the prosecution of the war and the period just after the armistice. When sugar was under rigid restriction, honey was extensively used in the manufacture of beverages, ice cream and other articles requiring large amounts of saccharine. With the lessening of sugar restrictions, however, the demand has decreased.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

Would That Everybody Thought So.

J. H. EUTSLER, Eutsler Brothers Cabinet Work, Grottoes, Va.—Acting upon your suggestion, you may run our advertisement in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD every week instead of every other week, continuing until otherwise advised.

In our opinion the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is the best and greatest magazine published. The editorials alone are worth many times the price of subscription.

What Is "Spizzerinkum?"

SPILLER HICKS, District Agent the Provident Life & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Bluefield, W. Va.—Have decided to stop borrowing copies of your valuable publication from a well-informed business acquaintance.

Enclosed is my check for \$6.50 in payment for one year's subscription.

Your stirring editorials on Americanism express a volume of thought in a paragraph of words. They are filled with spizzerinkum.

Don't agree with your editorials attacking the League of Nations. However, would not subscribe to your publication if I did not think that you will continue to forcibly express your opinions on all public questions.

The Fight to Maintain American Independence.

H. J. SCHWIERERT, 5313 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Your editorial entitled "What Does It Mean to You?" in the July 19 issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is the finest I have ever read. It is so simple and yet so convincing that any American citizen who can read would be able to understand, provided he loves his native land, reveres its institutions, honors its flag, respects its name, rejoices in its proud history; in its unsullied liberty; in its glorious past, and the promise of its future.

I am wondering if this little editorial could not be published with other literature gotten out by the League for the Preservation of American Independence. You are also to be congratulated on the splendid fight you are making through the columns of your powerful paper to maintain American Independence.

I would suggest that every Senator be mailed a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, or that you issue separately articles bearing on this vital question confronting the American people, and mail to each Senator, whether he is for or against the League Covenant. If you will do this, I will gladly contribute towards the expense, and in addition distribute hundreds of copies to farmers and others throughout the Middle West.

How any United States Senator or any member of Congress, or the President of the United States can sign the League of Nations Covenant, after taking the oath, a solemn one, to uphold the Constitution of the United States, is more than I can understand. It seems to me, to cast a vote in favor of the League as now drawn is a direct violation of the Constitution, by which we are governed.

Continue your fight for American Independence. You are doing a great work. Some means should be provided whereby your splendid editorials would reach the masses.

Plan to Make Memphis a Leading Livestock Market:

Memphis, Tenn., August 2—[Special.]—Extensive improvements will result from the formation of a new company which will be incorporated shortly as the Memphis Stock Yards Co., with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Local capitalists backing the venture plan to make Memphis one of the leading livestock markets of the country, and with that end in view will double the capacity of the local yards, which they have just purchased.

Frank D. Fuller probably will be president of the new corporation. The stockholders will meet for an election of officers as soon as the charter is obtained.

Work on improvements will start shortly and it is planned to have the enlarged plant ready for operation by fall. Immediate improvements contemplated include additions to the yard facilities, increase in the office accommodations and erection of a mule barn. Later improvements will include the construction of a packing-house, improvement of roads leading to the yards, and extension of the city street-car system.

Among local stockholders in the new enterprise are R. Brinkley Snowden, J. Bayard Snowden, Paul Dillard, Joseph Newberger, Thornton Newsum, R. R. Henderson, John T. Fargasun, Frank M. Fisher, Frank D. Fuller, Israel Peres, Fred D. Gibson, E. C. Cochran, C. D. Smith, Dr. J. A. Crisler, A. E. Parker and B. F. Parker.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Mill Supplies, Hardware, Stationery, Etc.

EASTERN ENGINEERING STORES CO., 72 Apollo Street, Bombay, India. We have been for some time in the market for American products. Until now we were interested especially in engineering and railway stores and chemicals, for which we have several agents in America, but we have opened new departments, such as mill stores, hardware, stationery and fancy articles, and we would like to hear from manufacturers and exporters in these lines.

Shoes, Flour, Meats and Other Goods.

A. REDONDO, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.—I am much interested in products of American manufacture, and would appreciate being placed in touch with manufacturers of cheap shoes, flours, pork meats, lard, cotton textiles, general hardware, crackers, confectionery for export in cans, conserved meats and fish, corn, white and other beans, leaf tobacco, automobiles, codfish, and any other articles which could be sold here. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Broom-Making and Other Machinery.

A. M. PAPASIDERAS & COMPANY, 10 Evangelistries St., Athens, Greece.—We would like to get in touch with manufacturers of the following: Broom-making machinery, especially for wire-binding heads of brooms and string stitching of broom bodies for household use; machinery for making binding tape used in grocery stores, dry-goods stores, etc., for binding small parcels, with necessary equipment for typing a firm name on the tape; confectionery machinery, especially for making sugar plums (comfits), welding machinery, and, if possible, self-oxygen producing, viz.: self-contained oxygen generator, etc.; crude oil Diesel and semi-Diesel stationary engines of all horse-powers possible. Concerning these articles, we desire all technical terms, capacities, time of delivery, etc., as well as prices and terms, the prices to be c. i. f. Piraeus if possible. We furthermore want to get in touch with manufacturers of bird shot, and to obtain prices and terms.

Boots and Shoes, Wearing Apparel, Etc.

BODOM & ARTALE, Stabek, Norway.—We are interested in men's and women's materials, as well as in boots and shoes, but it is quite impossible to do business without samples. At present here in Norway, we think, the market is overflooded with goods, but as soon as Germany opens up, we are positive that this condition will disappear in a short time. We can at present place an order for 50,000 pairs of men's heavy leather boots, but by the time we have the pleasure of hearing from you the order may have passed to other hands. It is absolutely advisable to give at least from one to three months' credit here. Are the Americans going to compete with the English and French? People here, as a whole, prefer English clothes, as the American manufacture has been so little known before. Our candid opinion is that the American manufacturer has an excellent opportunity to conquer the market here, as well as Sweden and Denmark. We want to be put in connection with first-class factories for boots and shoes on a large scale.

Steel Bars, Wire Nails and Iron Wire.

PER. TRAPHIMON & CO., 56 Stadium street, Athens, Greece.—We desire to enter into business relations with a few reliable American manufacturers in the export of steel bars, wire nails and iron wire to be introduced exclusively in this country, and we want particularly quotations by cable lowest c. i. f. prices, delivery via Piraeus, for 300 long tons of 2240 pounds each of soft steel bars for building purposes of the following sizes: 3/16, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16, 5/8, 3/4, 13/16, 7/8, 1 and 1 1/8 inches, and of the following tonnage, respectively, as per sizes: 20, 40, 60, 40, 40, 10, 20, 20, 20, 10, total 300 tons; also 70 long tons of wire nails for carpenters of the following sizes: 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches of the following tonnage, respectively, as to sizes: 10, 15, 15, 15, 7, 5, 3, total 70 tons; also 30 tons of iron wire for concrete work and of the following sizes: 1, 1½, 2 and 2½ millimeters and of the following tonnage, respectively, as to sizes: 10, 10, 7 and 3, total 30 tons. Prices to include commission. If unable to quote via Piraeus, quote f. o. b. New York with approximate freight and insurance to Piraeus.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Va., Danville.—Airplanes.—Danville Aircraft Corp. organized; capital \$25,000; Dr. C. Bruce Williams, Pres.; J. Allan Herman, V.-P.; Wayles Harrison, Secy.-Treas.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Duval County Comms., L. L. Megges, Chrmn.: bridge across the St. John's River; main bridge 2100 ft. long, including five 180 ft. deck-truss spans, seven 102-ft. deck-girder spans, two 139-ft. through truss spans, 194 ft. through truss-lift span with towers and machinery, all on concrete pier; 30-ft. roadway; two 6-ft. sidewalks; total cost \$948,000; Bethlehem Steel Bridge Corp., Bethlehem, Pa., has contract at \$534,180 for material and superstructure, and Missouri Valley & Iron Co., Leavenworth, Kan., at \$374,447 for foundations and approaches; Harrington, Howard & Ash, Conslt. Engrs., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Columbus.—City; bridge improvements; voted \$30,000 bonds. Address the Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Monroe.—Walton County, Comms. Roads and Revenues, T. C. Aycock, Chrmn.; 2 reinforced concrete bridges; 238 ft. long; bids until Aug. 27; Garrett & Slack, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Savannah.—Chatham County Comms.; steel bridge over St. Augustine Creek; Austin Bridge Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Public Works; reinforced concrete or steel and concrete bridge over Blue River on Washington Park Blvd.; length 150 ft.; width 100 ft.

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, John Underwood, Mayor; reinforced concrete or beam bridge; 60-ft. span; bids until Aug. 15; E. C. Derby, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

N. C., Wilmington.—State, W. S. Falls, Engr.; causeway from New Hanover-Brunswick ferry; 2½ mi. long; \$190,000.

N. C., Winston Salem.—City, Jos. Firth, Commr. Public Works; 3 bridges, on Abattoir St., Grade St. and Chatham Rd.; let contract for Abattoir and Chatham Rd. structures; Luten Bridge Co., Contr., Indianapolis, Ind. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Okla., Gore.—Sequoyah County Comms., Sallisaw, Okla.; steel bridge across Arkansas River; voted \$20,000 bonds.

S. C., Beaufort.—Beaufort County Comms.; bridge from Beaufort to Ladies Island; length 3600 ft.; voted \$30,000 bonds.

Tex., San Antonio.—City Comsn.; bridges; voted \$200,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Seguin.—Guadalupe County Comms., J. B. Williams, County Judge; 3 steel and concrete bridges on State Highway No. 3; bids until Aug. 11; Hess & Skinner, Engrs., Dallas. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Va., Portsmouth.—City; reconstruct 5 spans Port Norfolk and West Norfolk bridge, reported burned; Charlie Cross, Contr.

Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., Sebring.—Sebring Citrus Growers' Association organized; Henry Henning, Pres.; citrus fruit-packing plant; 60x160 ft.; hollow-tile walls, composition roof; \$10,000; citrus packing machinery; M. Lee Elliott, Archt. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Packing Machinery.)

Fla., Winter Haven.—Winter Haven Citrus Growers' Assn.; fireproof packing-house; 28x90 ft., 9-ft. basement; reinforced concrete; install machinery; daily shipping capacity 23 cars; contract let. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Henderson.—Eckert Packing Co., Frank F. Eckert, Pres.-Mgr.; storage plant; brick and concrete mill construction; \$50,000; Stadler Engineering Co., Archt., Chicago. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Jones & Lamb Co., 106 South St.; increase capital by \$800,000; triple capacity and enter export trade; remodel, improve and build additions to buildings recently purchased; machinery to include electric generating and refrigerating equipment; enlarged plant to provide 15 departments in 10 buildings on 5¼ acres land, with weekly capacity 15,000 corn-fed hogs; new construction of brick and concrete fireproof type; C. B. Comstock, Engr.-Archt., 110 W. 40th St., New York; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., 243 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Clayworking Plants.

Tenn., Memphis.—Bricks.—Herbert-Fischer Brick Co. organized; T. L. Herbert, Pres.; W. W. Fischer, V.-P.; B. A. Bogy, Secy.-Treas.; install presses, dryers and kilns; increase annual capacity 30,000,000 to 100,000,000 bricks. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$200,000.)

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ga., Rome.—Merriam Coal Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; Thos. N. Merriam.

Ky., Empire.—Empire Coal Co. organized; M. B. Lanier, Pres.; R. C. Middleton, V.-P. and Mgr.; H. B. Robinson, Secy.-Treas.; 1200 acres; capacity, 225 tons; increase to 600 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

Ky., Harlan.—Superior Harlan Coal Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; Geo. W. Killebrew, Nashville, Tenn.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Eureka Coal & Mining Co., First National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va., organized; \$200,000; develop 2000 acres; Harry Leabury, Pres.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Blue Beaver Elkhorn Fuel Co. organized; Jas. Salisbury, Pres.; H. H. Fitzpatrick, V.-P.; C. Yancy Ligon, Mgr. and Engr.; 1000 acres; daily capacity, 1000 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Raccoon Coal Co., E. W. Virden, Pres.; increase capital \$50,000 to \$100,000; purchased coal lands near Kelley's Ferry; install machinery; build wharf; operated tow boats and barges.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Chattanooga Coal & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; J. D. Fazald.

Va., Lynchburg.—Guyandotte Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; H. P. Adams, Pres.; Richard Hancock, Secy.

W. Va., Charleston.—Pinnacle Pocahontas Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; R. S. Spilman, T. Brook Price, Arthur B. Hodges.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Cortright-Cornog Collieries Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; W. I. Shipplet, P. W. Bailey, C. Freeman, all of Clarksburg; H. E. Cornog, Philadelphia; H. M. Sife, Beaverdale, Pa.

W. Va., Charleston.—Pinnacle-Pocahontas Development Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; T. Brooke Price, Arthur B. Hodges.

W. Va., Ferguson.—Ferguson White Ash Coal Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; J. A. Burke, E. S. Barnitz.

W. Va., Huntington.—Twin States Fuel Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; G. D. Miller.

W. Va., Kilsyth.—Big Creek Coal Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; G. W. Card, Pres.

W. Va., Mallory.—Mabel Coal Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; Bruce McDonald, Logan, W. Va.

W. Va., Welch.—Indian Pocahontas Coal Co. organized; A. F. Leckie, Mgr.; tipples and aerial tramway; plans annual capacity 100,000 tons coal.

Concrete and Cement Plants.

Okla., Olney.—Olney Gin Co. organized; Palmer Brecheen, Pres.; 20x54-ft. building; \$2000; Continental gin machinery, \$900; J. N. Williams, Contr., Coalgate, Okla.

S. C., Gadsden.—Colored Ginners' Corp. chartered; \$6000; J. E. Dickson.

Tex., Jacksonville.—Jacksonville Compress Co. inceptd.; 100,000; S. F. Underwood, J. W. Wright, L. T. Carpenter.

W. Va., Charleston.—West Virginia Bitu-Concrete Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; C. C. Hennegan, A. J. Peck, T. S. Clark, J. Gluck.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Little Rock.—Churchill Compress Co., Memphis, Tenn.; rebuild burned plant of Gulf Compress Co.; sprinkler system; storage capacity 9000 bales cotton; compress department capacity 10,000 bales; \$80,000; Fordyce & Feild, Archts.

Ga., Macon.—Shippers' Bonded Compress, R. F. Willingham, Pres.; remodel buildings and equipment of Atlantic Compress Co., pave streets surrounding plant and erect series of compartment standard warehouses;

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

expend \$75,000; annual capacity for handling 200,000 bales cotton. (Lately noted organized with \$500,000 capital and purchasing Macon plant of Atlantic Compress Co.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—Ashton Land Co.; gin-nery; machinery electrically driven.

N. C., Roseboro.—Roseboro Gin & Fertilizer Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Troy I. Herring.

N. C., Salisbury.—Diamond Cotton Mills Co.; R. Lee Mahaley; cotton gin-nery.

S. C., Troy.—Troy Gin Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; W. H. Robinson.

Tenn., Jackson.—Oakland Milling & Gin Co. inceptd.; \$5000; L. D. Johnson.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Ga., Savannah.—New Orleans Export Co., A. G. Schroeder, Mgr.; factory and warehouse; 300x60 ft.; mfrs. cottonseed meal.

Drainage Systems.

Miss., West Point.—Clay County Drainage Comms., W. A. Walker, Commr.; 2 main canals and one lateral in Line Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1; width 16 ft.; average depth 8 ft.; North Main Canal, length 9.22 mi.; South Main Canal, 6.6 mi.; excavation 1,160,218 cu. yds.; bids until Aug. 16. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Systems.)

Electric Plants.

Ala., Greenville.—Electric & Mfg. Co. incorporated; \$50,000; R. A. Beeland.

Fla., Belleview.—Belleview Utilities Co. organized; E. S. French, Secy.; plant; \$10,000; 7 mi. wire transmission; 25 H. P.; Jas. Conway, Engr., Harvard, Ill. Lately noted incorporated, capital \$25,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipments.)

Fla., Miami.—Miami Electric Light & Power Co.; rebuild and improve power-house; \$200,000; contracts let.

Fla., Sarasota.—City; power-house; \$14,000 building; machinery (contract let), \$28,000; Wilbur A. Ginn, Consult. Engr., Sanford, Fla.; Southern Construction Co., Contr., St. Petersburg, Fla. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Louis Manufacturing Co.; power-house; 96x150 ft.; \$125,000; A. H. Haeseler Building & Construction Co., Contr., Wainwright Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph.—St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.; plant improvements; \$1,000,000; install 12,500 K. W. turbine, complete with surface condensers and auxiliary switch-board equipment; boiler-feed pumps; oil-burning system. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Okla., Beggs.—Beggs Power & Ice Co.; \$100,000 electric-light plant; reported.

Okla., Comanche.—Town, A. L. White, Clerk and Supt.; electric plant improvements; \$10,000; dam, \$4000 to \$5000. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Perry.—City; electric-light plant and water system; rebuild and enlarge electric-light plant and wire system; vote on \$260,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Power & Light Co.; increased capital \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

Tex., Bryan.—City Comsn.; purchase and improve electric-light plant; vote Aug. 26 on \$75,000 bonds.

Tex., Luling.—City; electric-light and water systems; vote \$75,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fertilizer Factories.

Md., Baltimore.—United States Guano Co.; 1-story factory, 104x400 ft.; \$80,000; Peter S. Glichrst, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.; contract let.

N. C., Roseboro.—Roseboro Gin & Fertilizer Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Troy I. Herring.

Va., Roanoke.—United States Brick & Lime Co.; has lime pulverizing factory and lime-kiln; increase daily capacity of each 200 tons.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ala., Greenville.—Electric & Mfg. Co. incorporated; \$50,000; R. A. Beeland.

Ga., Eastman.—J. C. Snipes; re-establish lately-burned grist mill.

Ga., Valdosta.—Valdosta Elevator Co. organized; J. D. McLaughlin, Prest.; 2 mill buildings, 25x50, 3 stories; warehouse, 50x10, concrete and brick; \$15,000; mixed feed plant; modern corn mills; \$15,000 to \$20,000; machinery purchased; 25 tons mixed feed daily; 45 to 50 bu. cornmeal hourly.

Md., Ellicott City.—C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co.; flour-mill addition; reinforced concrete; 7 stories; 50x126 ft.; improve mill race and water-works.

Mo., St. Louis.—Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; 48x200-ft. mill; concrete, steel and brick; Gamble Construction Co., Contr., Gamble Bldg.

N. C., Gastonia.—Piedmont Milling Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; R. H. Kennedy.

N. C., Shelby.—Farmers' Mill & Gin Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; J. B. McSwain.

Tenn., Adams.—Dixie Mills Co. increased capital \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Tenn., Jackson.—Oakland Milling & Gin Co. inceptd.; \$5000; L. D. Johnson.

Tenn., Memphis.—Delta Flour & Feed Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; M. C. Odeneal.

Tex., Edinburg.—Edinburgh Elevator & Milling Co. inceptd.; capital \$12,000; Frank Flanagan.

Tex., Whitewright.—Whitewright Milling Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; T. H. Sears, L. P. Sears, J. P. Southerland.

Va., Peters Creek.—R. T. Joyce; install mchry. for daily capacity 25 bbls. rye flour. (See Machinery Wanted.)

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Fla., Tampa.—Cocoanut-handling Machine, R. C. McKeand, Verne St.; organize company to mfrs. machine to convey cocoanuts from vessel to bags on wharf.

La., Gueydan.—Power Pump.—Kobb Water Power Co. organized; mfrs. water-power pump.

La., Shreveport.—Saws.—J. H. Miner Saw Mfg. Co., J. H. Miner, Prest., Lumberton, Miss. (after Sept. 1, Shreveport); repair saws and mfrs. portable sawmills; building, 60x130 ft.; fireproof; brick; steel sash; \$15,000; purchased machinery; Eppe & Welsh, Building Contrs., Shreveport. (Lately noted under Shreveport to build plant, and under Lumberton as increasing capital.)

Mo., Dearborn.—Malleable Iron—Company organized; L. C. Gabbert, Prest., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. W. Thomas, Mgr., Kansas City; \$300,000 malleable-iron foundry.

Mo., Hermann.—Forge Shop.—Kilkenny Steel Works; forge shop addition; 1 story, 20x110 ft.; reinforced concrete, steel and brick; reinforced concrete flooring; rock foundation; \$80,000; Dings Construction Co., Contr., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis.—Piston Rings.—Inland Machine Co., O. G. Starke, Prest.-Genl. Mgr.; 2-story 80x60-ft. building; mfrs. one-piece piston ring.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Iron Works.—James Iron Works inceptd.; \$20,000; E. G. Jones.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Iron Castings.—Ross-Meehan Foundries; malleable iron castings

foundry; 280x130 ft.; mill construction; 30-ton reverberatory furnace; J. D. Alsop, Archt.-Engr.; T. D. Buford, Building Contr. (Lately noted to erect addition. (See Machinery Wanted—Foundry Furnace.)

Tex., Italy.—Elco Pump Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; L. S. Moseley.

Tex., Houston.—Boiler Works.—Finucane Boiler Works; 1 story frame corrugated iron building; \$25,000; Horton & Horton, Contr.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Mold and Machine Works.—National Mold & Machine Works inceptd.; \$10,000; P. H. Koblegard.

W. Va., Pennsboro.—Tools.—Pennsboro Drilling Tool Co. inceptd.; \$75,000; Riley Yeates, Chas. J. Kerr.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Iron Works.—J. E. Moss Iron Works; 1 story 125x250-ft. plant; day labor.

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Little Rock.—Bewley Drilling & Construction Co.; \$50,000; R. H. Bewley, Prest.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Wiggins Florida Oil Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; Jno. W. Wiggins, Prest.

Fla., Pensacola.—Southern Oil Land Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; J. P. Houston, Prest.; T. J. Wheeler, V.-P.; J. J. McNamee, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Covington.—Indiana-Kentucky Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$125,000; A. J. King.

Ky., Hazard.—Wooley Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; S. B. Wooley.

Ky., Louisville.—Summit Oil Co. inceptd.; \$40,000; Walter I. Kohn.

Ky., Louisville.—Big Valley Oil Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; T. J. Tucker.

La., De Quincy.—Perkins Co. organized; increase capital to \$150,000. Lately noted inceptd., \$30,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipes.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Verland Oil & Gas Co.; increase capital; \$64,000 to \$320,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Boynton Petroleum Co.; increase capital; \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Okiola Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; E. B. George, W. D. Abbott, M. C. Dudrow.

Okla., Tulsa.—Boynton Petroleum Co.; inceptd.; capital \$5000; Rupert Maloney.

Okla., Tulsa.—Oklahoma Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; E. B. George, W. D. Abbott, M. C. Dudrow.

Tex., Beeville.—Troy-Ballard Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; B. P. Stephenson.

Tex., Center.—Bayou Ship Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. K. Griswell, J. S. Kennedy, B. W. Pearce, R. V. Payne.

Tex., Dallas.—Refinery.—State Refining Assn., Shearon Bonner, Prest.; petroleum refinery; \$100,000; initial daily output 500 bbls.; ultimate 1500.

Tex., Dallas.—Refinery.—Eastland Oil & Refining Co.; increased capital \$500,000 to \$750,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Gas-pipe Line.—Lone Star Gas Co.; natural-gas pipe line; Central West Texas fields to Handley, between Fort Worth and Dallas; distributing line southward to Granbury, Cleburne, Waxahachie, Italy, Corsicana, Milford, Itasca and Hillsboro; drill additional wells. (Previously increased capital from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Lambert-Toliver Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; E. J. Lambert.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Petroleum.—Great Western Petroleum Co. inceptd.; \$5000; L. M. Kenyon.

Tex., La. Porte.—Refinery.—Howard Walker; lubricating factory; 1000 bbls. daily capacity; 25-acre site; offices Houston, Tex.

Tex., Ranger.—Refinery.—International Oil

Refining Co., O. F. Holmes, Mgr.; refinery; \$250,000; 10-acre site.

Tex., Strawn.—Palo Pinto Oil Co., 61 Broadway, New York; reinforced concrete and steel plant; \$50,000; Westinghouse Church Kerr Co., Contr., 37 Wall St., New York.

Tex., Woodville.—Black Creek Oil Co. Inceptd.; \$15,000; S. H. Reid.

Va., Charlottesville.—Oil Drilling Corp. chartered; \$200,000; T. B. Sturgis, Pres., Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. Barksdale, Secy., Charlottesville.

Va., Norfolk.—Virginia-Kentucky Oil Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; P. D. Gwaltney, Pres., Smithfield, Va.; C. R. Carver, Secy., Norfolk.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ga., Arlington.—Baker County Power Co., Dr. W. E. Saunders, Pres.; hydro-electric plant in Baker County; concrete and steel dam and power-house; 28 ft. head; 68-mi. transmission system; connect Arlington, Blakeley, Colquitt, Bainbridge and several small towns along line; develop 2400 H. P.; cost \$639,573; T. E. Hatch, Engr. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Hazard.—Kentucky & West Virginia Power Co. Inceptd.; \$6,000,000; Pres., R. E. Breed, Pres. of American Gas & Electric Co., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; acquires \$2,500,000 plants of Kentucky River Power Co. at Hazard, Tug River Electric Co. at Sprigg, W. Va., and Logan County Light & Power Co. at Logan, W. Va.; properties include several hundred mi. transmission system distributing electricity in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Greenville.—Electric & Mfg. Co. Incorporated; \$50,000; R. A. Beeland.

Ga., Atlanta.—Dixie Engineering & Insulating Co.; has engineering contract for ice plant and laundry.

Ga., Atlanta.—Ponce de Leon Ice Mfg. Co.; \$100,000 improvements; increase daily production to 100 tons; install electric motors, replacing engines and boilers; build ice-storage compartment for 4000 tons.

Ga., Hawkinsville.—G. W. Dobbs and W. C. Curry, Marietta, Ga.; ice and cold-storage plant.

Ga., Savannah.—Florida Ice & Coal Co., A. Howard Vande s'ice, Pres.; acquired Rochester Brewing Co.'s plant; remodel plant; install machinery; storage capacity 50,000 tons ice; increase mfg. capacity.

Mo., Kansas City.—City Ice & Storage Co., M. Dixon, Pres.; \$300,000 ice plant. (Lately noted with W. Horace Stillwell as representing purchasers.)

Ky., Louisville.—Merchants' Ice & Cold Storage Co., John T. Malone, Pres.; \$200,000 cold-storage plant.

Ky., Middlesboro.—Armour & Co., Chicago; cold-storage building; brick; \$125,000.

Ky., Middlesboro.—Lyons & Archer; acquired brewery; 16½-acre site; mfr. ice.

La., Gretna.—Jefferson Ice & Electric Power Co.; increase capacity ice plant.

N. C., Marion.—Marion Ice & Fuel Co., L. A. Neal, Pres.; 20-ton ice plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Tulsa Cold Storage Co., Cheyenne and Frisco Sts.; 2-story concrete addition; \$45,000.

W. Va., Huntington.—Fesenmeyer Packing Co.; \$160,000 addition; double capacity of 190 tons; new storage space for 5000 tons reserve.

W. Va., Logan.—Armour & Co., Chicago; branch plant; 3 stories; 100 ft. long; \$100,000;

automatic refrigeration; beef cooler to store 75 cattle; storage-rooms for meat; smokers, etc.; Theo. Stark & Co., Contrs., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Iron and Steel Plants.

W. Va., Wellsburg.—Steel Plant.—Follansbee Brothers Co., Third and Liberty Aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.; \$3,000,000 steel plant; reported.

Land Developments.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—City; golf grounds; vote on \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Calosahatchee Farms, Leland M. Baum, Pres.; develop 1000 acres in Iona Drainage Dist., 10 mi. south of Fort Myers, for truck and citrus fruit farm; \$75,000; clear 100 acres this fall, \$35,000; open bids for clearing, Nov. 1; open bids for machinery, etc., Jan. 1, 1920; Owen H. Baum, Engr., Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$100,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Machinery, etc.)

Mo., Booneville.—City; park improvements; voted \$14,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Johnson City.—Johnson City Improvement Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; F. T. Dooley.

Tex., Houston.—Sinclair-Gulf Corp., Thos. W. White, Gen. Mgr.; plans \$1,000,000 investment to build industrial residential city on ship channel; expects to house 6000 workers within 5 years; first build 50 bungalows; plans include constructing roads, sidewalks, library, swimming pool, etc.; J. D. Broome, Engr.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Greenville.—O. R. Porter; planing mill.

Ark., Parkin.—Northern Cooperage & Lumber Co., H. Coldren, Secy. and Mgr.; 50,000 ft. capacity band mill.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Schell-Sasse Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; Wilkie J. Schell, Pres.; Jno. D. Sasse, V.-P. and Treas.; saw and planing mill, power plant, drykiln and mill-working factory; install sizer, fast feed matcher with double profiler, remilling band resaw 54 or 6-in., etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Wood-working Machinery.)

Fla., New Smyrna.—East Coast Milling Co. Inceptd.; capital \$5000; John T. Hammond, Pres.; W. A. Hayes, V.-P.; C. E. Melton, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Whitesburg.—J. H. Smith; purchased hardwood timber along Danger Fork of Loot's Creek, Perry County; develop.

Ky., Whitesburg.—Kentucky River Coal Corp., Lexington, Ky.; sawmills; develop timber land.

Ky., Whitesburg.—John W. Adams, Jeremiah, Ky.; purchased timber lands along Caudill's Branch and Rockhouse Fork of Kentucky River; develop.

La., Lake Charles.—Lock, Moore & Co.; lumber shed, monitor and 300 ft. transfer track; \$7385; Thrall & Shea, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

La., Rayville.—Halbert & Williams, Iverness, Miss.; purchased 7280 acres Richland Parish timber lands; install band mill.

La., Starks.—Green & Moore organized; \$40,000; E. H. Green, Jr. (of Miller, Vidor Lumber Co.), Beaumont Tex.; sawmill; daily capacity 20,000 ft.

La., West Carroll Parish.—E. J. Darnell, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; sawmill; purchased 14,000 acres timber land.

Miss., Jackson.—Varnell Lumber Co. Inceptd.; \$5000; J. B. Varnell.

Miss., Lafayette County.—R. F. Harris, Memphis, and S. A. Frazier, Pulaski, Tenn.; erect sawmill; purchased tract of hardwood timber in Tallahatchie River bottom.

Okla., Antlers.—Antlers Lumber Co. Inceptd.; \$15,000; W. C. Dudley.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Seaboard Lumber & Milling Co.; contemplates plant to manufacture cut timbers for residences; initial daily capacity, lumber for 1 residence.

W. Va., Petersburg.—Central Tie & Lumber Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; H. H. McNemar.

W. Va., Richwood.—Nicholas Lumber Co. Inceptd.; \$50,000; W. L. Thomas.

W. Va., Richwood.—Nicholas Lumber Co. Inceptd.; \$50,000; W. L. Thomas.

W. Va., White Sulphur Springs.—Meadow Mountain Lumber Co. Inceptd.; \$250,000; J. C. Myers, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; J. A. and H. V. Viquesney, J. A. Campbell, all Lexington, W. Va.; J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C.

Metal-Working Plants.

Ga., Atlanta.—Beds.—Simmons Co., Kenosha, Wis., purchased site with 200x100-ft. building; erect additional structure 200x100 ft. and other buildings; \$900,000; equip for mfg. metal beds.

Md., Baltimore.—Springs.—Frank M. Krammer, 100 Dolphin St.; repair shop; 3 stories; 2x78 ft.; brick; cement floors; O. B. Wight, Archt., 1101 Munsey Bldg.; Cogswell-Koether Co., Contr., 406 Park Ave.

Mo., St. Louis.—Metal Dies.—National Metal Die Mold Co., O. G. Stark, Pres., 1627 Locust St.; metal-working plant and machine shop; contemplated. (Lately noted organized, capital \$50,000.)

Okla., Miami.—Zinc Products.—Oliver Greenstreet, Baxter Springs, Kan.; plant mfg. zinc shingles, cornices, buckets, kitchen utensils, etc.

W. Va., Moundsville.—Stamping.—United States Stamping Co.; 2-story addition; 220x90-ft.; concrete blocks; fireproof.

Mining.

Ala., Ashland.—Graphite.—Hicks-Roy Graphite Co., Autaugaville, Ala.; organized; L. D. Hicks, Pres.; J. D. Roy, V.-P.; N. J. Rogers, Secy.-Mgr.; mine graphite; daily capacity 1 to 2 tons; \$2000 mill construction building; contract let; install \$35,000 mining equipment. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$150,000.)

Mo., Lohman.—Barytes.—American Barytes Corp., Jefferson City, Mo.; barytes mill.

N. C., Lexington.—Mica and Feldspar.—Mineral Products Co. organized; main office, Lexington; I. S. D. Sauls, Pres., 814 District National Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Secy.-Treas., Lexington; C. Berg, Gen. Mgr., 100 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; mine and probably grind mica and feldspar; several hundred acres. Noted in June as Inceptd. with \$100,000 capital. (See Machinery Wanted—Engine and Boiler; Electric Equipment; Crushing and Grinding Machinery; Belting.)

S. C., Charleston.—Phosphate.—Phosphates Mining Co. Inceptd.; \$50,000; W. A. Hutchinson.

Tex., Dalhart.—Jacks Peak Tramway & Mining Co. Inceptd.; capital \$30,000; H. P. Greenough.

Tex., Houston.—Texas Salt Block Co. Inceptd.; capital \$1500; Sam Kahn.

Va., Abingdon.—Phosphate.—Beech Grove Phosphate Corp. chartered; \$25,000; H. E. Widener, Pres.; F. B. McConnell, Secy.

Va., Richmond.—Diamonds.—Arkansas Diamond Corp. chartered; \$10,000; B. A. La

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Barge, Prest., New York; H. H. Chalkley, Secy., Richmond.

W. Va., New Martinsville.—Sand Co. Ineptd.; \$80,000; J. W. Dayton.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ky., Addison—Lock and Abutment.—U. S. Engr. Office, Louisville, Ky.; lock and abutment for Dam No. 45, Ohio River; bids until Aug. 27. (See Machinery Wanted—Lock and Abutment.)

Mo., Springfield—Serum Plant.—Geo. McMeachin, Kansas City, Mo.; serum plant; contemplated.

Mo., St. Louis—Dock.—City, W. H. Smith, Supt. Municipal Docks; complete additional units of municipal dock at foot N. Market St.; purchase additional freight handling equipment, erect warehouse 400x200 ft. and enlarge existing small warehouse.

N. C., Wilmington—Dock.—Fisheries Products Co., Thos. B. Hayes, Prest.; dock and warehouse on Cape Fear River; 600x20x14 ft.; corrugated iron; \$10,000; Geo. W. McKown, Supvr. Contr.

Tex., Eastland—Lake.—Texas & Pacific R. R. (E. F. Mitchell, Ch. Engr., Dallas), H. P. Brelsford and others; dam across Leon River to form fresh-water lake; cover 1272 acres; spillway at 30-ft. altitude; impound 2,000,000 gals. water, with provision for increase to 5,000,000 gals. by raising spill 10 ft.; dam 40 ft. high and ¼ mi. long; \$125,000; railroad to supervise engineering and contribute \$50,000.

Va., Charlottesville—Monument.—City; Stonewall Jackson monument; \$50,000; Contr., Chas. Keck, Sculptor, New York.

Va., Norfolk—Dredging.—U. S. Engr. Office; dredge 4-ft. channel between Hampton Roads and bridge on Southern Branch of Elizabeth River; bids until Aug. 18. (See Machinery Wanted—Dredging.)

Va., Norfolk—Dredging.—U. S. Engr. Office; dredge waterway from Norfolk to Sounds of North Carolina; bids until Aug. 27. (See Machinery Wanted—Dredging.)

Va., Richmond—Monument.—Richmond Gray's Assn., Chas. O. Saville, Chrmn., 1812 Park Ave.; monument; \$53,000 to \$65,000.

Va., Richmond—Coal Trestle.—Stephen A. Ellison & Co.; 700-ft. reinforced concrete coal trestle; 25 ft. high; \$25,000; A. H. Calligan & Co., Contrs., 812 American Bank Bldg.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Albany—Printing.—Albany-Decatur Daily; 135x50-ft. building for newspaper printing plant; \$10,000.

Ala., Mobile—Sweet Potato Curing.—Peoples' Canning Factory, E. B. Overton & Co., owners; establish Wells system sweet potato curing plant; hollow tile; \$20,000; capacity 30,000 bu.; hot-air curing processes through pipes surrounding potato bins.

Ark., Rogers—Sweet-potato Curing.—Tri-State Sweet Potato Co. organized; \$20,000; E. G. Sharp (Cashier Farmers' State Bank), Prest.; sweet-potato drier and storage plant; fireproof; 10,000 bu.; C. G. Phillips, Contr.

Ark., Texarkana—Potato Curing.—Texarkana Potato Curing Co. organized; \$20,000; Sam L. Sowards, Henry Offenhauser; potato-curing plant; 25,000 bu.

Fla., Okeechobee—Cattle Ranch.—Southern Cattle Ranch Ineptd.; \$510,000; Jacob France, Prest.; Wm. Leutz, V. P.; E. M. Rouser, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tampa—Road Contracting.—Southern Road Building Co. Ineptd.; \$63,000; Wm. Pannill, Prest.

Ga., Atlanta—Laundry.—Dixie Engineering & Insulating Co.; has engineering contract for

laundry and ice plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Equipment.)

Ga., Blackshear—Potato Curing.—Blackshear Mfg. Co.; 120x40-ft. potato curing plant; 15,000 bu.

Ga., Dublin—Grain Elevator.—Farmers' Co-Operative Assn.; grain elevator; storage capacity, 30,000 bu.; intake capacity, 500 bu. corn in shuck per hr.; awarded contract.

Ky., Harlan—Mining Supplies.—McComb Supply Co., H. B. McComb, Prest.; brick building, 50x100 ft.; deal in electric mine supplies. (Lately noted increasing capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.)

Ky., Lexington—Hemp Breaking.—John R. Humphreys, Lexington Branch Federal Bureau Markets; reported stating Wisconsin operators will establish hemp-breaking plant with season capacity 5,000,000 lbs. fiber; \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Ky., Louisville—Laundry.—E. C. Adolph; brick laundry building; \$6000.

La., Lake Charles—Greenhouse.—J. Nick Thomas; \$20,000; greenhouse and residence; former 40x140 ft.

La., Minden—Natorium.—Company organized; \$40,000; W. McDade, Prest.; natatorium.

La., West Monroe—Potato Curing.—Ouachita Sweet Potato Curing Co. Ineptd.; \$12,000; Sam. R. Humble, Prest.

Md., Baltimore—Ferry.—Peninsula Ferry Corp. chartered; \$250,000; Chas. W. Harrison, Albert C. Butterworth, both at New York; Robert T. Ford, 702 American Bldg., Baltimore.

N. C., Newton—Publishing.—Catawba News Enterprise Co. Ineptd.; \$25,000; C. H. Mebane.

N. C., Washington—Publishing.—Daily News Ineptd.; \$50,000; Jas. I. Mayo.

Okla., McAlester—Potato Curing.—Tom Hale; \$15,000 sweet potato curing plant; 20,000 bushels.

S. C., Laurens—Printing.—Advertiser Printing Co.; 2-story brick building.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Publishing.—Chattanooga Defender Co. Ineptd.; \$20,000; J. J. Oldfield.

Tenn., Nashville—Printing, etc.—Board of Education; addition to Crockett Vocational High School; accommodate printing plant, junior R. O. T. C. office and shops for instruction of electrical science and auto mechanics.

Tex., Dallas—Printing.—Johnston Printing & Advertising Co.; occupy \$15,000 1-story 69x90-ft. building; L. Baylock, owner; Hughes-O'Rourke Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Dallas—Printing.—R. C. Dyer & Co.; occupy building to be erected by D. B. Mayer; 1 story; 45x150 ft.; enamel-brick front, \$20,000; equip for printing; W. C. Hedrick Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Ranger—Distilled Water.—Ranger Distilled Water Co. Ineptd.; capital \$30,000; C. O. Terrell.

Tex., Lufkin—Potato Curing.—Lufkin Sweet Potato Curing Plant Ineptd.; capital \$15,000; T. A. Taylor.

Va., Dague—Drainage.—Rappahannock Valley Tile Drainage Corp. chartered; \$10,000; Allen Smith, Prest.

Va., Norfolk—Laundry.—Park Place Laundry Ineptd.; \$15,000; J. E. Britt, Prest.

Va., Petersburg—Cleaning and Dyeing.—Crutchfield Dyeing & Cleaning Corp., T. J. Powell, Secy.; increase from \$25,000 to \$60,000.

Va., Richmond—Construction.—Old Dominion Construction Corp. chartered; \$10,000; Robt. S. Marston, Prest.

Va., Staunton—Evaporator.—Staunton Evaporator Co., Geo. Halleur, Prest.; contemplate 2 brick buildings; 54x100 ft., 32x60 ft.

W. Va., Charleston—Laundry.—Charleston Steam Laundry Co. organized; Frank Cox, Prest.; 120x120-ft. building; \$65,000; laundry machinery.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Laundry.—Empire Laundry Co.; laundry; brick and concrete; \$4000.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham—Paint.—Allen-Oden Ore Co. organized; \$50,000; 60-acre site; install \$15,000 machinery.

Ala., Birmingham—Lubricants.—State Lubricating Oil Co. Ineptd.; \$25,000; W. W. Garth, Prest.

Ala., Birmingham—Bottling.—Crystal Bottling Co., 1708 Ave. B, organized; S. V. Faucett, Prest.; soda waters, flavoring extracts; contemplates vinegar plant. Lately noted Ineptd., \$3000. (See Machinery Wanted—Vinegar Equipment.)

Ala., Eutaw—Creamery.—E. H. Anderson, care of Tom Huston Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; proposes creamery; handle milk from 1000 to 2000 cows; considering building; plans and specifications, machinery, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Creamery Equipment.)

Ark., Little Rock—Construction Materials.—Margranite Products Co. organized; capital \$15,000; Chas. E. Shoemaker, Prest.; J. C. Reubell, Secy.; J. E. England, Jr., Treas.; m re Margranite construction materials. (See Machinery Wanted—Steel Forms; Concrete Mixers; Glass.)

Fla., Ocala—Syrup Mill.—A. D. Stevens, Jacksonville; syrup mill; mfrs. cane-juice syrup.

Ga., Atlanta—Candy.—Norris, Inc.; candy factory; 3 stories; reinforced concrete; \$100,000; R. S. Pringle, Archt.

Ga., Macon—Coffee.—J. H. Bailey; coffee-roasting plant.

Ga., Savannah—Candy.—Southland Candy Co. Ineptd.; \$5000; John E. Helfrich.

Ga., Savannah—Bottling.—Pepsicola Mfg. Co., Newbern, N. C.; beverage bottling plant.

Ky., Lexington—Candy.—"So-Good" Candy Mfg. Co. Ineptd.; \$15000; Frank A. Hegarty.

Ky., Louisville—Bakery.—K. & I. Bakeries; increased capital \$10,000 to \$30,000.

Ky., Winchester—Laundry.—New Process Laundry Co.; increased capital \$2000 to \$8000.

La., New Orleans—Paint and Varnish.—Marine Paint & Varnish Co.; factory addition.

Md., Ellicott City.—C. A. Gambrill Mfg Co., 110 Commerce St., Baltimore; flour-mill addition; fireproof; 7 stories; reinforced concrete; 128x50 ft.; \$200,000; daily output, 10,000 cases cereal specialties; West Construction Co., Contr., 807-10 American Bldg., Baltimore; Baxter Engineering Co., Engr., Buffalo, N. Y. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore—Paper Bags.—Continental Paper Bag Co., 415 Exchange Place; leased factory; 2 stories; brick and concrete; 74x130 ft.; Price Concrete Construction Co., Contr., 110 Md. Trust Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Coffee and Tea.—General Coffee & Tea Co., Samuel Leibowitz, Prest., 304 Exchange Place; 4-story building; 84x132 ft.; Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Archt.

Md., Baltimore—Graphophones.—American Home Furnishers Corp., Norfolk, Va.; branch plant; remodel buildings and erect additions; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts., Norfolk.

Miss., Gulfport—Sugar.—W. R. Taylor contemplates 1000 to 1500-ton sugar factory; wants location.

Mo., St. Louis—Taylor Bros., John E. Taylor, Prest.; 1-story factory addition; 110x123 ft.; \$18,000; Thos. Imbs, Archt., 2442 N. Grand St.; H. Schmidt, Contr., 4161 N. Florissant.

Mo., St. Louis—Lightning Rods.—Miller Lightning Rod Co., Ed. Miller, Secy. and Gen. Mgr.; 2-story brick factory addition.

Mo., Springfield—Hog Serum.—Springfield Serum Co.; brick factory building; mfr. serum.

N. C., Albemarle.—Sloan Products Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; F. G. Sloan.

N. C., Concord.—Novelties.—Elm Novelty Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; \$10,000; J. L. Potts.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Bakery.—Erskine Baking Co. Inceptd.; \$25,000; H. P. Erskine.

N. C., High Point—Men's Underwear.—Dillon-Kearns Underwear Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; H. C. Kearns, High Point; P. M. Dillon, B. C. Vint, both Greensboro, N. C.; weekly production, 1000 union suits.

Okla., Henryetta—Rake.—Martin Patent Rake Co., P. O. Box 575, organized; Roy J. Martin, Pres.; Mgr.; C. C. Ellis, Secy.-Treas.; self-cleaning hand rakes; daily capacity, 6 gross; 30x60-ft. ordinary construction building; invites building bids; install multiple press wood drill, multiple metal punch, etc. Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$15,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine Tools.)

S. C., Charleston—Drugs.—Lacarb Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; \$20,000; Jas. Allen.

Tenn., Kingsport—Harness.—Grant Leather Corp. chartered; \$4,000,000; 5-acre site; plant to mfr. harness; affiliated with Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis.

Tenn., Kingsport—Leather.—Kingsport Tanning & Extract Co.; additions; increase daily capacity from 100 to 500 hides.

Tenn., Memphis—Egg Substitute.—Alg-Ett Mfg. Co., J. H. Baxter, Treas., 366 Vance St.; mixer, filler and automatic weigher; daily output, 30,000 boxes compound. Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$10,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Mixer, etc.)

Tenn., Bristol.—Bristol Candy Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; S. A. Carico, G. C. Nelson.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Chattanooga Coal & Manufacturing Co. Inceptd.; \$10,000; J. D. Fazald.

Tenn., Knoxville—Metal Polish.—Bells-Brand Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; \$10,000; A. F. Brandau, Pres.

Tenn., Nashville—Bakery.—Sanitary System Baking Co. Inceptd.; \$500; Domeneck Petrucci.

Tex., Houston—Molasses.—Tex-Cuban Molasses Co. organized; initial capital \$50,000; D. F. Cage (P. est. Houston Chamber of Commerce); import blackstrap molasses from Cuba and other countries into Houston; distribute products from Houston in territory west of Mississippi River; molasses used in mfg. stock feeds, vinegar, etc.; site on ship channel; construct 750,000-gal. storage tank, pipe lines, loading rack, etc.

Tex., Ranger—Tobacco.—Ranger Tobacco Co. Inceptd.; capital \$24,000; A. H. Kinard.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Airplane Safety Devices.—W. A. Utts; mfr. safety appliance for airplane.

Va., Arlington—Glass.—Virginia Plate Glass Corp. chartered; Wm. E. Davis, Pres., Washington, D. C.; Louis B. Scott, Secy.-Treas., Alexandria, Va.

Va., Chilhowie—Creamery, etc.—Q. A. Eller; ice factory, creamery and ice-cream plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant; Creamery Equipment.)

Va., Penn Laird—Creamery.—Valley Creamery Inceptd.; \$25,000; B. F. Suter, Pres.

Va., Elizabeth—Lamp Globes.—Elizabeth Flint Glass Mfg. Co. organized; Joseph Gray, Pres.; C. W. Cox, Mgr.; 60x175-ft. building; \$10,000; lamp globes, chimneys; install blow-pipes, crimpers, snaps, molds; C. W. Cox,

Constr. Engr. and Archt. Lately noted Inceptd., \$20,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Glass Machinery.)

Va., Norfolk—Tire Compound.—Air Holder Co. Inceptd.; \$25,000; S. M. Lewis, Pres., Portsmouth, Va.; mfr. anti-leaks compound.

Va., Richmond—Tobacco.—Export Leaf Tobacco Co., 900 N. Lombardy St.; tobacco stemmery; 3 stories; brick and concrete; 22x70 ft.

Va., Richmond—Tobacco.—Export Leaf Tobacco Co., 900 N. Lombardy St.; tobacco stemmery; 3 stories; brick and concrete; 22x70 ft.; G. H. Hilgartner, Archt.

Va., Richmond—Tobacco.—Gorman Tobacco Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; Jas. Mullen, Pres.

W. Va., Huntington—Tobacco.—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., L. E. Sterns, Mgr.; contemplates 2-story factory addition; 210 ft. long; reinforced concrete.

W. Va., Shinnston—Glass.—Parquet Glass Co. Inceptd.; \$50,000; P. J. Parquet.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Birmingham—Garage.—Jno. W. O'Neill; 1-story brick garage; 80x100 ft.; cement floor; composition roof; \$18,000.

Ala., Birmingham—Motor Accessories.—Southern Accessories Corp. chartered; \$10,000; H. M. Powell, Pres.

Ala., Ensley—Garage.—Ensley Motor Car Co.; garage; 2 stories; brick; cement floors; \$5000; site 140x70 ft.

Ala., Gadsden—Garage.—Vaughn Garage Co., Birmingham, Ala.; garage; 50x150 ft.; W. H. Mayben, Contr.

Ark., Ft. Smith—Automobiles.—Hall-Collier Motor Co., 615 Garrison Ave., organized; Chas. R. Hall, Pres.; F. G. Collier, V.-P. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$10,000.)

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Potter-Williams Garage & Sales Co., Edwin C. Glascock, Secy., 431 11th St. N. W.; 3-story building; fireproof; 50x100 ft.; open bids Oct. 1; install garage equipment. Lately noted under Va., Alexandria. (See Machinery Wanted—Garage Equipment.)

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Mrs. Hayne Ellis; \$10,000 garage; Waggaman Ray, Archt. and Contr.

Fla., Miami—Garage.—J. C. Heeppling, Chicago; \$5000 concrete garage

Fla., Monroe—Garage.—U. I. Snelson; garage; \$30,000.

Fla., Pensacola—Garage.—Central Garage Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; C. F. Schad, Pres.; W. P. Brownson, V.-P.; H. E. Frapwell, Secy.

Ga., Atlanta—Garage.—United Motors Service Co.; occupy 180x100-ft. 3-story pressed-brick and terra-cotta building to be erected by Geo. F. Willis; \$125,000; Southern Ferro-Concrete Co., Contr.

Ga., Augusta—Garage.—Johnson, Reynolds & Ferguson, 944 Ellis St.; garage; 40x136 ft.; brick; standard truss roof; concrete floor; \$8000; E. A. Gleason, Archt., 206 Union Savings Bank Bldg.; day labor under supervision Mr. Gleason.

Ga., Crawford—Garage and Machine Shop.—Gray Roland; Ford service station and repair shop; fireproof; bids until Aug. 1; building cost \$10,000 to \$15,000; machinery \$3000 to \$5000.

Ga., Macon—Automobiles.—Central Georgia Automotive Inceptd.; \$15,000; Wm. H. Belton, Jr.

Ga., Savannah—Garage.—Franklin Motor Car Co., R. E. Gahagan, representative; 2-story reinforced concrete garage; Carson Construction Co., Contr.

Ga., Statesboro—Gasoline Filling Station.—Averitt Automobile Co., D. P. Averitt, Jr.; 60x60-ft. building; gasoline filling station.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—A. G. Ronald, 535 S. 7th St.; \$15,000 garage.

Ky., Louisville—Motor-truck Trailers.—Byron Engineering Works, O. E. Byron, Engr., 906 Columbia Bldg.; motor-truck trailer works; 60x200 ft., mill construction. Lately noted organized, capital \$175,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine Tools.)

La., Jennings—Automobiles.—Bradford-Parsons Co. Inceptd.; \$10,000; Will H. Bradford, Pres., Elton, La.; J. E. Parsons, Secy.-Treas., Jennings.

Md., Federalburg—Garage.—Harry T. Edington; garage; 45x100 ft.

Md., Baltimore—Garages.—Harry Grauel, Roland and Linwood Aves.; 18 individual garages.

Md., Baltimore—Garages.—Martin Berger; 26 garages, each 18x10 ft.; Frederick Beall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmor St.

N. C., Asheville—Garage.—MacArthur Tire & Vulcanizing Co., 5 E. College St.; will not erect lately noted garage.

N. C., Asheville—Garage.—City; garage; 60x60 ft.; 2 stories; brick and concrete; concrete floor; asphalt shingle roof; steam heat; electric lighting; day labor; N. C. Chunn, Archt.

N. C., Asheville—Garage.—City Commrs.; 2-story garage; brick and concrete; 60x60 ft.; \$10,000; bids until July 21; plans from J. H. Scholpf, Purch. Agt.

N. C., Charlotte—Garages, etc.—Charlotte Garage & Service Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Osmond L. Barringer.

N. C., Goldsboro—Garage.—People's Garage organized; T. M. Blizell, Pres.; garage; 75x114 ft. 10 in.; 2 stories; fireproof; \$30,000; has equipment; construction under company's supervision. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

N. C., Wilmington—Motors, etc.—Platt Automotive Co. Inceptd.; capital \$125,000; J. E. Platt; steam engines and motors.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Garage.—J. H. McIlvain; 1-story garage; 50x140 ft.; Ben. B. Dancy, Contr., 605 E. 10th St.; Hawk & Pork, Archts., 501 Security Bldg.

S. C., Anderson—Automobiles.—Anderson Motor Co.; addition; increase daily output from 8 to 20 cars; \$200,000 steel and reinforced concrete buildings for painting, upholstering and finishing departments; has let contract.

Okla., Tulsa—Automobiles.—Tulsa Auto Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; \$500,000; R. M. McFarlan, R. O. Holleron, A. H. Rogers.

S. C., Anderson—Garage.—W. L. Hayes; \$30,000 garage; Casey & Fant, Archts.

S. C., Anderson—Garage.—Brown & Watson; \$15,000 garage; Casey & Fant, Archts.

S. C., Columbia—Southern Motor Co.; increased capital to \$25,000.

S. C., Darlington—Automobiles.—J. B. Friday Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$30,000; J. B. Friday.

S. C., Darlington—Automobiles.—J. B. Friday Motor Co. Inceptd.; \$30,000; J. B. Friday, Pres.-Secy.-Treas.; W. H. Keith, V.-P.

S. C., Greenville—Garage.—W. N. Watson; 2-story 100x40-ft. brick building

S. C., Honea Path—Garage.—H. A. Wile; \$15,000 garage; day labor; Casey & Fant, Archts.; C. M. Guest, Contr., Anderson, S. C.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Garage.—Central Auto Co., Main and Cowart Sts., organized; A. D. Martin, Mgr.; garage and repair shop; fireproof steel and concrete building; \$50,000; has let contract. (See Machinery Wanted—Automobiles and Accessories.)

S. C., Johnston—Automobiles.—Reliable Motor & Sales Co. Inceptd.; \$2500; G. F. Perry

S. C. Marion—Garage.—Purvis & Stackhouse Garage Inceptd.; \$500; V. A. Purvis.

Tenn., Knoxville—Tires.—Eighty-Four Tire Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; T. R. Price.

Tenn., Knoxville—Tires.—Eighty-Four Tire Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; T. R. Price.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Dempster Motor Co., 721-29 N. Central Ave., organized; Geo. R. Dempster Prest.; Will J. Dempster, V.-P. and Mgr.; automobile salesroom and garage; \$2000 machinery (purchased); \$5000 improvements to mill-construction building; A. E. Gredig, Archt.; Worsham Bros., Contrs. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Tenn., Memphis—Automobile Wheels and Bodies.—Kelsey Wheel Co. Detroit, Mich.; reported to build \$1,000,000 addition on 43-acre site; advises Manufacturers Record: Have not made final decision as to Memphis plant.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobiles.—Kettiewell-Gibson Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; W. L. Kettiewell.

Tenn., Memphis—Tires.—Valley Tire & Vulcanizing Co.; increased capital \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Tenn., Memphis—Service Station.—East End Motor Service Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; J. W. Jones.

Tenn., Nashville.—Hippodrome Motor Co.; increased capital \$50,000 to \$300,000.

Tex., Dallas—Service Station.—Gould Battery & Service Co. Inceptd.; \$6000; Wm. Toblan.

Tex., Fort Worth—Bodies and Wheels.—Fort Worth Wheel & Body Co. organized; \$30,000; Geo. A. McDonald, Mgr.; has building with 20,000 sq. ft. floor space; ordered \$5000 wood-working equipment to mfr. automobile bodies and wheels.

Tex., Emhouse—Garage.—Excelsior Motor Co., R. E. Jones, Prest.-Mgr.; 48x110-ft. brick and steel building; \$10,000; day labor; install \$18,000 delco plant, drills, boring machine and other equipment; M. T. Harn, Archt., Corsicana, Tex. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$20,000.)

Tex., Houston—Automobile.—McDill-Elmer-Ransom Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; R. H. McDill.

Tex., Houston—Automobiles.—E. B. Smith Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$16,000; Earl B. Smith.

Tex., Marshall—Automobiles.—Triangle Motor Co. Inceptd.; \$8000; Gep. T. Bishop.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—Bell Motor Co.; garage; 1-story brick building; \$15,000.

Va., Portsmouth—Automobiles.—Norcum-Dunnivant-Talley Co. Inceptd.; \$25,000; W. C. Norcum, Prest.

Va., Richmond—Garage.—John E. Carr, 2508 E. Broad St.; contemplates garage; 2 stories; 40x120 ft.; reinforced concrete.

Va., Richmond—Garage, etc.—C. J. Roelker, Consult. Engr., 924 Mutual Bldg.; prepared plans for 2-story brick and concrete garage, machine shop and office building; \$25,000.

W. Va., Huntington—Automobiles.—Williams Motor Co. Inceptd.; \$10,000; S. V. Williams.

W. Va., Huntington—Garage.—Ed. W. Hibner of American Bank & Trust Co.; 2-story 40x40-ft. brick garage and sales building; \$25,000 for site and building.

W. Va., Wheeling—Automobiles.—West Virginia Paige Motor Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; E. V. Evans, Charleston, W. Va.; Fred M. King, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, Etc.

Tex., Eastland.—Texas & Pacific Ry., E. F. Mitchell, Ch. Engr., Dallas; roundhouse and tion; \$100,000; 400 ft. long.

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Montgomery.—State, W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr.; 2500 mi. road; vote on \$25,000,000 bonds.

Ark., Fordyce.—Dallas County, Commrs. Road Improvement Dist. No. 1, B. H. Wood, Chrmn.; 20 mi. gravel road; bids until Aug. 14; Carter & Knoch, Engrs., 803-7 A. O. U. W. Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Helena.—Phillips County, Commrs. Southland-Highland Road Improvement Dist., G. H. Vineyard, Secy.; 6.68 mi. highway; bids until Aug. 12; Monroe & Parmelee, Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Helena.—Phillips County, Helena-Ferguson Road Improvement Dist., Sebastian Straub, Prest.; 61.3-mi. highway; bids until Aug. 12; Monroe & Parmelee, Engrs., P. O. Box 68. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Marion.—Crittenden County, Commrs. Road Improvement Dist. No. 9, Rudolph Isom, Secy.; 11-mi. road between Memphis, Tenn., and Marion, and Memphis and Hulbert; road embankment, 120 cu. yds.; \$87,200; Morgan Engineering Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn.; R. G. Hill & Co., Contrs., Birmingham, Ala. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Washington.—Hempstead County, Hope, Fulton and Emmett Road Improvement Dist., T. J. Carter, Secy., Fulton, Ark.; improve roads; W. P. McGeorge & Co., Contrs., Pine Bluff, Ark. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Clearwater.—City; street paving; vote Sept. 2 on \$45,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Haines City.—City, J. R. Yale, Clerk; pave streets with asphaltic concrete, etc.; bids until Aug. 29; McElroy Engineering Co., Engr., Tampa, Fla. Lately noted to vote. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—Duval County Commrs., J. L. Meggs, Chrmn.; pave 26th St. with asphalt; bids until Aug. 11. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Inverness.—City, Strauss L. Lloyd, Clerk; 56,000 sq. yds. asphalt and concrete paving; \$12,000 available; McElroy Engineering Co., Engr., Tampa, Fla.; Tampa Sand & Shell Co., Contr., Tampa, Fla. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Mayo.—LaFayette County Commrs.; roads in Dixie Highway Special Road and Bridge Dist.; issue \$250,000 bonds.

Fla., Palmetto.—City; street paving; vote Aug. 5 on \$20,000 bonds.

Fla., Seebreeze.—Town, W. H. Courtney, Clerk; 42,000 sq. yds. brick paving; \$108,780; C. M. Rogers, Engr., Daytona, Fla.; Alabama Paving Co., Contr., Birmingham, Ala. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Tallahassee.—State Road Dept.; \$4,322,000 apportioned from Federal and State aid to complete main trunk highways; includes Road No. 1, Pensacola to Jacksonville; No. 2, via State line to Fort Myers, through Hamilton, De Soto and other counties; No. 3, St. John's River, through Putnam, Seminole and Volusia counties; No. 4, Georgia State line to Miami; No. 5, High Springs to Sarasota.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Palm Beach County Commrs., R. F. Goodman, County Engr.; road from Stuart to Lake Okeechobee by way of Palm City; vote Aug. 12 on \$120,000 bonds.

Ga., Atlanta.—City, H. L. Collier, Ch. Constr., City Hall; 2000 sq. yds. paving; Butler St. from Coca Cola Place to Armstrong St.; asphalt capping on old granite block; \$2500. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Columbus.—City; street paving; voted

\$80,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Columbus.—Muskogee County Commrs.; defeated \$740,000 road bonds.

Ga., Monroe.—City, Jno. M. Nowell, Mayor; street paving; \$35,000 available; bids until Aug. 15; J. B. McCrary Engineering Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted voting \$35,000 bonds.)

Ga., Monroe.—Walton County, Commrs. Roads and Revenues, T. C. Aycock, Chrmn.; 9.13 mi. road; 27,000 cu. yds. topsoil surfacing; bids until Aug. 27; Garrett & Slack, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Savannah.—Chatham County Commrs.; 14½ mi. Augusta or Port Wentworth road; concrete; \$600,000; Federal aid; E. Morgan, Contr., Savannah. (Lately noted issuing bonds.)

Ga., Valdosta.—Lowndes County Commrs.; road paving; Klyce & Klackley, Engrs., Atlanta.

Ga., Washington.—Wilkes County Commrs. Roads and Revenues, S. H. McLendon, Chrmn.; 2.327 mi. paved roads on Athens and Augusta highway and Washington and Elberton road (Georgia Federal-Aid Project Nos. 61, 62 and 3.237 mi. paved roads on Athens and Augusta phaltic concrete, Topeka mix and plain concrete paving; bids until Sept. 2. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Winder.—Barrow County Commrs.; roads; voted \$100,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ky., Paris.—City; repave Pleasant and Main Sts.; Burke & Wood, Contrs., Louisville.

La., DeRidder.—Beauregard Parish Police Jury; hard-surfaced roads and bridges in Dist. No. 4; \$100,000 bonds.

La., Lake Charles.—City Comsn., L. L. Squires, Clerk; 25,000 sq. yds. street paving; bids until Aug. 20. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

La., Lake Charles.—City; pave S. Division St.; 300 sq. yds.; \$11,000; Ritchie Bros., Contrs., Topeka, Kans.

La., St. Martinsville.—City; gravel streets; vote Aug. 7 on \$23,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Md., Baltimore.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg.; 1 mi. concrete roadway; \$26,000 available; Geo. Long Contracting Co., Contr., 13th St. and 1st Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—City, John H. Robinette, Prest. Commrs. for Opening Streets; concrete streets; \$26,500 available; J. E. McCummings, Engr., City Hall; Ward & O'Connell, Contrs., 300 Law Bldg. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Benton.—Scott County Commrs.; concrete road (Mississippi River Scenic Highway); \$273,400.

Md., Frederick.—Frederick County Commrs., Eugene H. Albaugh, Clk.; 1.99 mi. State-aid highway along Harmony road; bids until Aug. 12. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Frederick.—State Roads Coman., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; 2 mi. Federal-aid road; \$55,182.30; M. J. Grove Lime Co., Contr., Lime Kiln, Md. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Greenville.—Washington County Commrs.; gravel 12 mi. road.

Miss., Kosciusko.—Attala County Highway Commrs., Suprs., Dist. No. 4, C. F. Hughes, Chrmn.; 48 mi. road; sand-clay surfacing; bids until Aug. 8; Smith & Howard, Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Kosciusko.—Attala County Highway Commrs., Suprs., Dist. No. 5, M. L. Brenzele, Chrmn.; 48 mi. road, sand-clay surfacing; bids

until Aug. 8; Smith & Howard, Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Meridian.—Lauderdale County Commissioners; roads in Bent 4; voted \$100,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Prairie.—City, C. C. Hussy, Mayor; improve streets and sidewalks; issued \$300,000 bonds.

Miss., Quitman.—Clarke County Commrs.; complete Jackson Highway from Meridian to Hattiesburg; voted \$100,000 bonds.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Public Works; grade Washington Park Blvd. from Blue River to eastern city limits. (Federal aid.)

Mo., Maryville.—Nodaway County Commrs. F. W. Smith, Clk.; roads in Independence Township; \$50,000 bonds.

Mo., Maryville.—Nodaway County Commrs. F. W. Smith, Clk.; roads in Grant Township; \$40,000 bonds.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Buchanan County Commissioners; resurface Saxton Rd. with asphalt macadam; 39,000 sq. yds.; \$43,000 available; Jno. D. Mohler, Highway Engr.; Land & Skilbred Contracting Co., Contr., St. Joseph. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Joseph.—Buchanan County Commissioners; resurfacing Saxton Rd. with bituminous macadam; \$35,000.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Buchanan County Commrs.; 2.2 mi. asphaltic concrete on old macadam; width 18 ft.; \$36,000 available; J. D. Mohler, Special Highway Engr.; probably let contract to Metropolitan Paving Co.

N. C., Concord.—City; pave several miles sidewalks contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Houston.—Texas County Commrs.; roads; voted \$225,000 bonds.

N. C., Asheville.—City Commrs.; streets; issue \$160,000 bonds.

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, John Underwood, Mayor; pave Person St. with sheet asphalt; \$75,000; American Contracting Co., Contr., Moultrie, Ga. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Monroe.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn.; 4.29 mi. highway in Union County; bids until Aug. 11; W. S. Fallis, State Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Thomasville.—City; hard-surfaced streets. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Wilson.—Town, Theo. A. Hinnant, Clerk; street improvements; \$60,000 bonds issued.

Okla., Bristow.—City; 11 blocks brick paving; bids opened Aug. 4. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Durant.—City, Delos James, Clerk; 35,000 sq. yds. bituminous paving, and 7500 sq. yds. vertical fiber brick paving; \$175,000; bids opened Aug. 5. (See Machinery Wanted, Paving.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—City, Mayor Walton; defeated \$50,000 bond issue.

Okla., Sallisaw.—Sequoyah County Commrs.; Albert Pike highway; contemplated.

S. C., Chester.—City; street paving, brick, asphalt or bitulithic; vote on \$140,000 bonds; total cost, \$280,000. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Clinton.—City, Jas. K. Copeland, Mayor; \$8000 sq. yds. concrete sidewalks; 4000 sq. yds. gutters; Geo. C. Odiorne, Engr. and Contr., Anniston, Ala., and Clinton.

S. C., Spartanburg.—City; improve streets; voted bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Dyersburg.—City; pave 30 blocks streets with asphalt. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Cleveland.—City, Improvement Dist. Comen., J. W. Wiggins, Chrmn.; 17,000 sq. yds. asphalt-macadam paving; \$85,000 available; S. D. Newton, Engr., Cleveland; Murray Con-

struction Co., Contr., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Jackson.—City Comsn.; improve streets; \$228,000 bonds.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Knox County Commrs., Dan L. Little, Road Supt.; Kingston pike to Loudon county line; \$300,000 Federal aid.

Tenn., McMinnville.—Warren County Commissioners; 25 mi. asphalt road; \$300,000 available; supervision State Highway Comen., Nashville. (Lately noted voting \$100,000 bonds.)

Tex., Dallas.—Dalworth Park & Race Track Co., 1007½ Main St. (P. O. Box 544); brick automobile race track; 1½ mi. circumference; concrete grandstand; \$500,000; invites bids. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Nueces County Commrs.; 140 mi. hard-surfaced roads; voted \$2,000,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Clarksville.—Red River County Commrs.; roads in Bryarly Dist.; voted \$25,000 bonds.

Tex., Ft. Worth.—Tarrant County Commrs.; improve roads; voted \$3,450,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Gatesville.—Coryell County Commrs.; roads in Cooperas Cove Dist.; vote Aug. 3 on \$100,000 bonds.

Tex., Houston.—City; pave Dallas Ave. bitulithic; Gulf Bitulithic Paving Co., Contr.

Tex., Port Arthur.—City, L. A. Witter, Clk.; improve 40 mi. streets in business section; shell; \$270,000.

Tex., San Antonio.—City Comsn.; voted bonds; Street widening, \$550,000; street paving and storm sewers, \$90,000; sidewalks around public property, \$50,000. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Sherman.—City, O. J. S. Ellington, City Manager; 56,960 sq. yds. paving; 90,500 lin. ft. curb and gutter; bids opened Aug. 4. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Vernon.—City; street paving; vote Aug. 26 on \$15,000 bonds; A. J. Robinson, City Engr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Vernon.—City; 54,098 sq. yds. concrete pavement; 30,000 lin. ft. curb and gutter, etc.; \$215,108.70; H. K. McCollum, Contr., Fort Worth, Tex.

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Commissioners; grading and draining 9.4 mi. Guyandotte pike; \$12,500; bids until Aug. 5.

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Commrs.; grading 4.5 mi. Logan turnpike between Beckley and Trap Hill Dist. line; \$22,000; bids until Aug. 5.

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Commissioners; grading, draining 7.5 mi. Giles, Fayette and Kanawha turnpike; \$123,000; bids until Aug. 5.

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Commrs.; grading Marshes-Surveyor Rd. (Trap Hill Dist.); \$5000; bids until Aug. 5.

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Commrs.; grading, draining 3 mi. Giles, Fayette and Kanawha turnpike (Shady Spring Dist.); \$41,000; bids until Aug. 5.

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Commrs.; grading, draining 1 mi. Odd-Ghent Rd. (Slab Ford Dist.); \$1000; bids until Aug. 5.

W. Va., Lewisburg.—Greenbrier County, Frank K. Rader, County Engr.; grading, draining road from Roncovevte to Fort Spring Dist.; \$70,000 appropriated; bids until Aug. 5.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Monongalia County Commrs., Lawrence Cox, County Road Engr.; road improvements in Union Dist.; cost \$383,747; contemplate vote on \$150,000 bonds.

W. Va., Princeton.—Mercer County Commissioners, Lowry G. Bowling, County Clk.;

6-mi. Princeton-Flat Top road; 26 ft. water-bound pavement; bids until Aug. 27. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Sewer Construction.

Ala., Samson.—City; sanitary-sewer system. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Seebreeze.—Town, W. H. Courtney, Clerk; 2½ mi. drain pipe, 10 to 27 in.; purchased piping; bids opened August 7; C. M. Rogers, Engr., Daytona, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Ga., Cartersville.—City, P. C. Flemister, Mayor; 16 mi. sanitary sewers, 8 to 15 in.; bids until Aug. 20; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Mo., Boonville.—City; sewer improvements; voted \$46,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Enfield.—City; sewer and water systems; vote Aug. 26 on \$85,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Covington.—Town, Board of Trustees; sewer system and water works; bids until Aug. 7. Lately noted voting \$70,000 sewer and water bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—City, Mayor Walton; sewer extension; \$400,000 bonds defeated. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Bryan.—City Comsn.; contemplates extension sewer system; J. C. Nagle, Consult. Engr., Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Tex., Dallas.—City; sewers; 4000 ft. 33-39-in. concrete and 18-21-in. tile sewers in Parry Ave. Dist.; \$22,223; W. H. Nichols, Contr., 116 W. 12th St.

Tex., San Antonio.—City Comsn.; voted \$500,000 sanitary sewer bonds; \$290,000 bonds for storm sewers and street paving. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Tyler.—Smith County Commrs.; roads; \$1,500,000 bonds; L. K. Caldwell, Engr., Jackson, Miss. (Noted in June as voting bonds.)

Tex., Vernon.—City; extend sewer and water mains; \$20,000; A. J. Robinson, Engr.

Tex., Vernon.—City; extend sewer and water systems; vote Aug. 26 on \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Va., Houston.—City, W. L. Dodd, Mayor; street improvements; voted \$18,000 bonds.

Va., Fort Myer.—City; sewer extension; vote Aug. 18 on \$5000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., West Union.—Doddridge County Commrs.; improve 17½ mi. road from Harrison to Tyler county lines; \$622,377. (Lately noted.)

Shipbuilding Plants.

S. C., Charleston.—Wood and Steel Ships.—Charleston Dry Dock & Ship Repair Co. Incptd.; \$2,000,000; Robt. N. Reid, Winthrop H. Kellogg, Harold J. Gallagher, all of New York; plant to repair vessels.

Telephone Systems.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.; additional exchanges; \$2,000,000 within 2 yrs.; reported.

Tex., Lyons.—Lyons Telephone Co.; increased capital \$2500 to \$3500.

Va., Lebanon.—Russell Telephone Co. Incptd.; \$5000; N. C. McFaddin, Pres.

Textile Mills.

Ala., Alexander City.—Duck.—Avondale Mills, Birmingham; double equipment; move looms into weave shed and pickers into new picker room; has 650 spindles with looms; flat duck.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ala., Sycamore—Cotton Products—Avondale Mills, Birmingham; install additional new machinery.

N. C., Albemarle—Yarn.—Eldred Mfg. Co.; additional mill; \$1,000,000; plans ordered for 3-story building; mchry. ordered; reported. Company advises Manufacturers Record: No definite plans made; hope to formulate them in near future.

N. C., Belmont—Yarn.—Aeme Spinning Co. inctpd.; A. C. Lineberger, Prest.: 5000-spindle mill; let contract J. D. Grandy, Charlotte, to erect mill building, warehouses and village structures; 350x125-ft. standard mill construction for mill; 50 bungalows, with light and water systems; whole cost \$830,000.

N. C., Belmont—Yarn.—Sterling Spinning Co. organized; A. C. Lineberger, Prest.: 10,000-spindle mill; let contract J. D. Grandy, Charlotte, to erect mill building, warehouses and village structures; 350x125 ft. standard mill construction for mill; 50 bungalows, with light and water systems; whole cost \$600,000.

N. C., Belmont—Yarn.—Crescent Spinning Co. organized; A. C. Lineberger, Prest.: 10,000-spindle mill; let contract J. D. Grandy, Charlotte, to erect mill building, warehouses and village structures; 350x125-ft. standard mill construction for mill; 50 bungalows, with light and water systems; whole cost \$600,000.

N. C., Concord—Cotton Products.—Elm Novelty Mfg. Co. inctpd.; \$25,000; J. L. Potts.

N. C., Gastonia—Yarn.—Ridge Mills organized; \$250,000; A. G. Myers, Prest.; L. S. Rankin, Secy.; 300x100-ft. brick and steel building; 6500 spindles; electric drive; J. H. Mayes, Engr.-Archit., Charlotte. (Lately noted inctpd.)

N. C., Kings Mountain—Yarn.—Mason Cotton Mills; addition for carding department.

N. C., Laurinburg—Cotton Products.—Prince Cotton Mills Co. chartered; \$500,000; A. L. James, Jas. L. McNair, Jas. A. Jones.

N. C., Maiden—Cotton Products.—Carolina Cotton Mills; increase capital by \$100,000.

S. C., Greenville—Bleachery.—Union Bleaching & Finishing Co.; plans to double capacity.

Tenn., Knoxville—Yarn.—Knoxville Spinning Co.; addition; has 3-story 26x40-ft. brick mill construction building; remodel; install 10,000-spindle equipment costing \$225,000; also \$10,000 electric power plant for electric drive; ordered all machinery; daily capacity, 4000 lbs. cotton yarn. (Supersedes rec'd item.)

Tenn., Memphis—Cotton Products.—Shelby Mills inctpd.; \$50,000; A. J. Bourer.

Tex., Waco—Cordage.—Texas Cordage Mill Co. organized; T. S. Corriher, V.-P. and Mgr.; \$125,000 twine mill; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Architects-Engrs., Boston, Mass., and Atlanta, Ga.

Va., Bristol—Hosiery.—J. P. Grey, Johnson City, Tenn.; hosiery mill; 2 brick buildings.

Water-Works.

Fla., Belleview—Belleview Utilities Co. organized; Edw. S. French, Secy.; water-works extension; galvanized-iron pipes; wood frames; \$2500; supply 25 families; electric double-acting pump; contemplate 5000-gal. pressure system; Jas. Conway, Engr., Harvard, Ill. Lately noted inctpd., capital \$25,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Pumps, Tanks.)

La., Oakdale—City; improve water-works; establish fire department; vote Sept. 2 on \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Md., Hyattsville. — Washington Suburban Sanitary Comm., 611 F St. N. W., Washing-

ton, D. C.; water-main construction; 51,000 ft. 6-in., 45,000 ft. 8-in., 2200 ft. 12-in. cast-iron water pipe, 65 tons special castings; 17x 6-in., 70 8-in., 5 12-in. gate valves, 250 valves boxes; 10,000 ft. ¾-in., 5000 ft. 1-in., 1000 ft. 1¼-in., 500 ft. 1½-in., 500 ft. 2-in. galvanized genuine wrought-iron pipe; 750 ¾-in., 500 1-in., 50 1¼-in., 25 1½-in., 25 2-in. corporation cocks and goose necks; bids until Aug. 13; R. B. Morse, Engr., Hyattsville, Md. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Md., Mt. Airy.—City. A. R. Molesworth, Mayor; install water system; \$18,000 bonds.

Mo., Boonville.—City; improve water-works; \$40,000 bonds; Burns & McDonnell, Engrs., Kansas City. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Enfield.—City; water-works and sewer systems; vote Aug. 26 on \$85,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Comanche.—Town, A. L. White, Clerk and Supt.; water-works; \$25,000; 200,000 to 250,000 gals. daily; internal-combustion gas engines. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Engines and Pumps.)

Okla., Covington.—Town, Board of Trustees; water and sewer systems; bids until Aug. 7. Lately noted voting \$70,000 water and sewer bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—City, J. C. Walton, Mayor; water-works; \$35,000 bonds defeated. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Perry.—City; water system and electric-light plant; additional dam; vote on \$260,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Frederick. — City; improve water-works; \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Tulsa.—City; water-works; voted \$5,000,000 bonds; H. A. Pressey, Engr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Chester.—City; water-works improvements and extensions; vote on \$35,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Luling.—City; water and electric-light systems; vote \$75,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Fort Arthur. — City; elevated water tank; 300,000 gals.; bids until Aug. 29; C. E. Ridley, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Tank.)

Tex., Vernon.—City; extend water and sewer mains; \$20,000; belt-driven pump, 750 gals. per min.; concrete standpipe or tank, 100,000 gals.; A. J. Robinson, Engr. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Pump, Tank.)

Tex., Vernon.—City; extend water and sewer systems; vote Aug. 26 on \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Va., Fort Myer. — City; water extension; vote Aug. 18 on \$45,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., St. Paul.—Henry I. Wainwright; gravity water system; 4 ml. to town. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipe.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Water Board, Scotland G. Highland, Gen. Mgr.; water-works pumping machinery; 4 M. G. D. centrifugal pump, gear driven from gas engine for a total lift 350 ft.; 4 M. G. D. centrifugal pump, gear driven from gas engine for total head 35 ft.; 6 M. G. D. centrifugal pump, gear driven from condensing steam turbine, complete with condensing apparatus for total head 350 ft.; 6 M. G. D. centrifugal pump, gear driven from condensing steam turbine, complete with condensing apparatus for total head 35 ft.; bids

until August 30. (See Machinery Wanted—Pumping Machinery.)

Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Little Rock.—Vehicle Hardwood Co. inctpd.; \$10,000; A. B. Fisher.

Ga., Andersonville.—Handles, etc.—E. B. Busbee, R. F. D. No. 1; to manufacture handles, hames, hollowware, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Gear Wheels; Wood-boring Equipment.)

Ga., Macon — Packages. — Macon Crate & Basket Co., inctpd.; \$100,000; W. J. Massee, R. C. Hazelhurst; acquired Massee Cooperage Co.; increase capacity; manufacture fruit and vegetable packages, crates, boxes, etc.

Ky., Middlesboro.—Spokes, etc.—Lyons & Archer; acquired brewery; 16½-acre site; contemplates manufacture automobile and carriage spokes and rims.

Mo., Springfield—Furniture.—Springfield Furniture Co.; addition; 1-story; brick and reinforced concrete; 47x62 ft.; Earl Hawkins, Archt.

N. C., Salisbury—Furniture.—Lentz Furniture Co. inctpd.; \$50,000; J. F. Somers.

Tex., Electra—Furniture.—Smith Furniture Co. inctpd.; \$12,000; S. W. Smith.

Fire Damage.

Ark., Bearden—Big Four Feed Co.'s warehouse.

Ark., Brinkley.—Emmons & Greenlee's building; loss \$12,000.

Ga., Athens.—Wingfield Cash Grocery Co.'s store; loss \$15,000.

Ga., Trenton.—Case Hotel; postoffice; Alabama Great Southern R. R.'s station; Brock's garage; loss \$16,000.

Ky., Ashland.—Ogden Hardware Co. and Field Furniture Co.'s buildings; \$75,000.

Ky., Crittenden.—Building owned by Mrs. Effie Wilson Jenkins, loss \$12,000; Crittenden Press plant, owners, W. P. and W. F. Hogard, in Jenkins Bldg.; Marion Bank, \$10,000; R. F. Dorr, J. A. Asher and Mayes & Mayes, building owned by Wheeler heirs, \$15,000; Marion Hardware Co., \$10,000; Douglas O. Carnahan, \$18,000; other buildings, estimated loss \$300,000.

Okla., Ardmore.—Madill Sales barn; loss \$30,000.

Tenn., Trenton.—"The Chisca" apartment, owned by Ray Johnson.

Tex., Belton.—Belton Mill & Grain Co.'s plant and elevator.

Tex., Port Lavaca.—Port Lavaca negro high school. Address Board of Education

Tex., San Antonio.—Texas Mill & Cabinet Works' planing mill, 254-58 W. Josephine St.; \$22,000.

Tex., Seguin.—Seguin Creamery plant; loss \$3000.

Va., Charlotte.—J. R. Cary's residence; loss \$28,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., F. I. Cabell, Chief Engr., Richmond; station; loss \$30,000.

W. Va., Huntington.—Dwelling owned by Mrs. N. V. Jones, Oak Hill, Ohio.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—Herbert Baum; \$26,750 apartment; 2 stories; hollow tile.

Ala., Mobile.—Mobile Construction Co.; 4-apartment building; also considering 20-apartment building.

Ala., Mobile.—L. J. Mable; \$20,000 apartment; 6 suites; steam heat; 3 stories.

Fla., Lakeland.—Lakeland Business Men's Assn.; considering apartment hotel; 100 apartments of 3 rooms and bath; steam heat. J. Samuel Rogers interested.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Dr. E. Frances Rowe; apartment.

Ga., Americus.—W. J. Thornton; duplex apartment-house; 2 suites; 5 rooms and bath; T. J. Lockwood, Archt., Columbus, Ga.

Ga., Atlanta.—Charles H. Black and others; \$500,000 apartment; 18 suites; 2 buildings; 3 stories and basement; C. E. Frazier, Archt.

Ga., Athens.—Julian B. McCurry, Hartwell, Ga.; apartment-house.

Ga., Savannah.—Stillwell Realty Co., W. H. Stillwell, Prest.; apartment; 8 stories; fireproof; 105x90 ft.; 45 suites; elevators.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—J. E. Tesh; apartment building; 2 stories; stucco and terracotta; 4 suites; 5 rooms and bath.

Tex., Marshall.—Bert Bergson and Mrs. A. B. Marks; double apartment-house; brick.

W. Va., Charleston.—M. Berman; \$15,000 apartment-house Young St.; 48 rooms; brick and tile.

Association and Fraternal.

La., Crowley.—Knights of Columbus; building.

S. C., Columbia.—Live Oak Camp, Woodmen of World; building; J. H. Hammond and others committee handling details.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Community House.—Young Men's Christian Assn.; building.

Tex., Dallas.—Salvation Army; \$100,000 building; site 62x96 ft.; 6 stories considered; Geo. Wood, Brigadier.

Tex., Dallas.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, W. H. Atwell, Chrmn. Building Comm.; considering building.

Tex., Dallas.—Labor Union; enlarge temple; 2-story addition, etc.; David G. Hinckley, Mgr.

Tex., San Antonio.—Labor Temple Assn.; \$100,000 temple; 4 stories; Phelps & Dewees, probable Archts.; J. H. Lamm interested. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Elkins.—Elkins Lodge No. 1135, B. P. O. E., considering temple. Address Geo. H. Coffman, representative.

Bank and Office.

Ark., Stuttgart.—Exchange Bank and local hotel company; \$150,000 to \$160,000 bank and hotel; 50x140 ft.; 5 stories; fireproof; tar and gravel roof; vacuum heating; electric lighting; bids opened in about 90 days. Address Mann & Stern, Archts., Little Rock. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Biscayne Co.; \$10,000 office building; 2 stories; tile and stucco.

Ga., Abbeville.—Farmers' Bank; building. Miss., Oxford.—Bank of Oxford; alterations and addition to building; hot-water or vapor

heat; day labor. Address Bem Price, 1420 Jefferson County Bank, Birmingham, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material: Heating Plant; Bank Fixtures.)

Mo., Rockport.—Bank of Atchison County, care Mr. Rockport, Prest.; 1 story and basement; 59x32 ft.; R. E. Peden, Archt., 945 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis.—Wm. R. Compton Co.; remodel 7-story building at 7th and Locust Sts. for offices; increase to 8 stories; reconstruct first floor; vault, etc., in basement; La Baume & Klein, Archts., Chemical Bldg.

Tex., Dallas.—Magnolia Petroleum Co., Great Southern Life Bldg.; office building; 98x100 ft.; 16 stories; Alfred C. Bossom, Archt., 306 Fifth Ave., New York.

Tex., San Antonio.—D. & A. Oppenheimer; rebuild burned building; \$20,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Dr. Justin D. Towner, and others; \$1,000,000 office building; 25 stories; site 75x75 ft.; rental space of 100,000 sq. ft.; Dr. Towner wires Manufacturers Record: "Plans not complete."

W. Va., Danville.—Bank of Danville; bank and business building; Higginbotham & Knapp, Archts., 702 Charleston Natl. Bank Bldg., Charleston; bids open Aug. 7.

W. Va., Logan.—T. E. Browning; office building; 5 stories; Meador & Handlower, Archt., Huntington, W. Va.

Churches.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—First Methodist Church, C. E. Boykin, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; Robt. Robertson, Northport, Ala., Contr. for basement. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Atkins.—Baptist Church, Rev. Paul Freeman, pastor; \$20,000 building; 76x72 ft.; brick; asbestos composition roof; wood floors; bids opened Aug. 25; R. H. Hunt & Co., Archts., Dallas. Address Z. D. Fraser, Atkins. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Little Rock.—First Christian Church; building; Dr. R. C. Foster, 104 E. 3d St., interested.

Fla., Plant City.—First Baptist Church, Dr. W. H. Hubbard, Pastor; \$25,000 building; 90x95 ft.; brick with marble columns; slate roof; hardwood floors; electric lighting; bids opened No. 1; A. J. Pottee, Archt., Lakeland, Fla. Address Dr. Hubbard. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Jewish Synagogue; \$35,000 building; George L. Pfeiffer, Archt.

Fla., Miami.—Congregational Church; building Miami Beach; \$80,000; concrete; tile roof; tile floors; seat 450; W. C. DeGarmo, Archt., Miami.

Ga., Augusta.—St. Mary's Parish; \$15,000 building; about 42x100 ft.; brick foundation; brick veneer and frame; slate roof; wood floors; pipeless furnace, \$30; electric wiring, \$35; E. A. Gleason, Archt., Union Savings Bank Bldg.; construction by day labor under supervision of Mr. Gleason. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Commerce.—Rev. J. E. Ellis, Chrmn.; T. Frank Wright, Marvin Shankle, Dr. O. E. Shankle and others committee; \$25,000 brick building for First Methodist Church.

Ky., Greenville.—Methodist Church; building. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Louisville.—Christian Church Orphans' Home; \$50,000 orphanage at 219 E. College St.

Ky., Louisville.—Memorial Lutheran

Church, Rev. I. W. Gernert, pastor, 640 S. 28th St.; \$50,000 building; lately noted; 50x70 ft.; brick; slate roof; maple and cypress floors; steam heat; concrete sidewalks; contract let in Oct. Address Rev. Mr. Gernert. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Church Furniture; Gymnasium Equipment; Steam Plant; Art Glass.)

La., New Orleans.—St. Charles Avenue Baptist Church; \$10,000 building; Favrot & Livaudals, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg. (A. C. Peed lately incorrectly noted as archt.)

La., Shreveport.—Highland Baptist Church, Rev. C. P. Roney, pastor; \$75,000 building; 91x149 ft.; 2 stories and basement; English gothic type; brick and white stone; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.; plans ready for bids within 2 weeks. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Alpheus W. Wilson Memorial M. E. Church South, Rev. John Wm. Smith, pastor, 3013 Guilford Ave.; \$200,000 building, Charles St. and University Parkway; 50x80 ft.; reinforced concrete; brick and marble facing; bids opened Aug. 4 for first unit, including basement, etc., for temporary use; install boiler-room, Sunday-school rooms, etc.; Barrett roofing; Theo. Wells Pietsch, Archt., 1210 American Bldg.; A. Leslie Lewis, 219 S. Charles St., and others, Building Committee.

Mo., Rolla.—Christian Church; 40x60 ft. building; tile walls; stucco finish; tile roof; wood floors; low-pressure steam heat; electric lights; granitoid sidewalks; Hohenschild & Pearce, Archts., Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Mo., California.—Baptist Church; \$15,000 building; August Helfort, Archt., 11th and Barrett Sts., Sedalia, Mo.

Mo., St. Louis.—Grace Holy Cross Church, Rev. C. R. Taylor, pastor; \$50,000 building.

Mo., St. Louis.—Congregational Church, Rev. G. Coman, Pastor; \$50,000 building at Lindenwood; 1 story; 100x150 ft. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Cheased Shell Emeth Society, 931 N. 3rd St.; \$75,000 church; 115x150 ft.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Matthew's Parish; \$26,800 residence, 2715 N. Sarah St.; 3 stories. Address The Pastor.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Grace M. E. Church South, Rev. C. A. German, pastor; \$40,000 building; Hawk & Parr, Archts. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Charleston.—Baptist congregation; building in N. Charleston; Rev. J. B. Woodward interested.

N. C., Concord.—Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. Charles H. Day, pastor; receives bids until Aug. 12 for building.

Tex., Co-sienna.—First Methodist Church; \$12,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Frost.—Baptist Church; \$25,000 building; J. M. Scott interested.

Tex., Ranger.—Methodist Episcopal Church South; \$100,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Va., Petersburg.—Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. J. Callaway Robertson, Pastor; \$20,000 Sunday-school; 60x80 ft.; brick; slate roof; 3 stories; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., People's Bank Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Va., Petersburg.—Zion Baptist Church, Rev. J. B. Crown, Pastor, 114 New St.; \$50,000 church and Sunday-school; 2 stories; 55x98 ft.; Bailey & Hamilton, Archts., 106 South Ave.

Va., Petersburg.—Highland M. E. Church, Jacob Savage; \$10,000 church; 1 story; M. P. Andrews & Co., Archts., Burt Bldg.

Va., Pulaski.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Holmes Rolston, Pastor; \$40,000 church and Sunday-school; 1 and 2 stories; 56x91 ft.;

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Craighill & Cardwell, Archts., People's Bank Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Va., Richmond.—Oakwood Baptist Church; \$15,000 church and Sunday-school; 55x65 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; slate roof; pine floors; steam heat, \$1500; electric lighting, \$200; bids opened about Aug. 20. Address H. L. Cain, Archt., 12 N. 9th St. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—Christian Church; \$50,000 building; 60x80 ft.; P. P. Huseloaner, Archt., 113 N. Mercer St. (Lately noted.)

City and County.

Ark., Hope.—Jail, etc.—City; brick storage and jail in connection; 30x60 ft.; Witt-Selbert & Co., Archts., Texarkana, Ark. (Previously noted.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Auditorium, Jail, etc.—City defeated bond issue of \$1,935,000, including \$750,000 for auditorium, jail, etc. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Eastland.—City Hall and Paving.—City; reported to vote Aug. 9 on \$200,000 paving and \$100,000 City Hall bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Hillsboro.—Fair.—Hill County Fair; auditorium to seat 1500; also plans to gravel walks, etc.

Courthouses.

Ga., Columbus.—Fire Station.—City voted \$20,000 bonds to erect and equip fire station; D. L. Parmer, Mayor; M. M. Moore, Clk. of Council. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Winder.—Barrow County voted \$100,000 courthouse bonds. Address County Clk.

Okl., Cherokee.—Alfalfa County; \$140,000 courthouse and jail; 3 stories and basement; Tonini & Bramblett, Archts., 401 Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Anniston.—Northeast Alabama Building and Loan Assn. inceptd. with G. T. Hollingsworth, Pres.; J. Frank Moore, R. C. Gibson, J. M. Bagley and others.

Ark., Blytheville.—J. Nick Thomas; \$20,000 dwelling and greenhouse; 40x140 ft.; 10 rooms; tile and concrete basement.

Fla., Miami.—Mrs. Cornelia G. Burton, care Charles B. Wheeler, residence.

Fla., Miami.—J. K. Roberts; 4 dwellings; \$12,000; frame; 1 story.

Ga., Atlanta.—Rex B. Mooney; \$10,000 residence.

Ga., Macon.—Dr. J. D. Lanier; develop 108 acres for residences; erect 100 cottages; plans for streets, etc., by Adam Realty Co.

Ga., Macon.—Willingham Loan & Trust Co.; 16 dwellings on Boulevard Ave.; 4 under construction; 50x65 ft.; brick, stucco and wood; composition roof; \$15,000 to \$19,000 each; construction by owner.

Ga., Savannah.—George V. Denny; \$50,000 residence; Henrik Wallin, Archt., 23 Abercorn St.

Ga., Thomaston.—Peerless Cotton Mills; 72 cottages; 1 story; 4 rooms; drainage system; also auxiliary buildings; Robert & Co., Archts. and Engrs., Candler Bldg., Atlanta.

Md., Baltimore.—C. & M. Realty Co.; 11 dwellings on Selgert Ave., northeast of Old Frederick Rd.; 2 stories; \$17,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Liberty Heights Development Co., 219 Courtland St., 35 dwellings in 3500 block Liberty Heights Ave.; brick; slate roof; steam heat; electric lighting.

Md., Baltimore.—Cedarcroft Land Co., 1219 Fidelity Bldg.; 3 dwellings west side Walnut Lane, north of Cedarcroft Rd.; 2½ stories;

frame; 27x29 ft.; hot-water heat; \$15,000; Edw. L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 513 N. Charles St.; Walton Co., Inc., Contr.

Miss., Greenville.—Wm. T. Winn; brick and stucco residence; Spanish tile roof; tile and hardwood floors; hot-water heat; city lighting; \$12,000; bids opened Aug. 2. Address J. Rice Scott, Archt.

Miss., Greenville.—L. S. Scott; brick-veneer residence; tile roof; hardwood floors; hot-water heat; city lighting; bids opened Aug. 22. Address J. Rice Scott, Archt.

Miss., Greenville.—L. Pink Smith; \$10,000 residence.

Mo., Springfield.—L. M. Reps; \$15,000 residence; 2 stories; brick and hollow tile; slate roof; hot-water heat; bids opened Aug. 1; Earl Hawkins, Archt. Address Mr. Reps, Reps Dry Goods Co. (See Machinery Wanted—Tile Flooring, Roofing.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Catholic High School Assn., Rev. Father Jas. Luebley; remodel building for residence; 3 stories; 30x55 ft.; \$15,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—J. Chas. Mueller, N. St. Louis; 8 bungalows; 6 rooms; hardwood floors; Nolte & Nauman, Archts., Fullerton Bldg.; construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—George Sokol; 3 dwellings; 8 rooms; solarium, sleeping porches, colonial design, tile roof, red tile front porch floors, equipped with Murphy in-a-door beds in sleeping porch.

Mo., Kansas City.—D. D. Swearington; \$50,000 residence; exterior of mat brick and cut stone; interior walnut, mahogany and enamel; Shepard, Farrar & Wiser, Archts., R. A. Long Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Thos. Saum; 3 two-story dwellings 1822-28 Alfred St.; \$10,500.

N. C., Charlotte.—J. R. Purser; \$10,000 dwelling Myers Park; 9 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, etc.; L. L. Hunter, Archt.

S. C., Columbia.—City Development Co.; 6 dwellings; \$37,000.

N. C., Gastonia.—Meyers Mills; 40 cottages; 1 story; 4 rooms; Robert & Co., Archts. and Engrs., Candler Bldg., Atlanta.

N. C., Kannapolis.—Cabarrus Cotton Mills; 100 cottages; 1 story; 4 rooms; Robert & Co., Archts. and Engrs., Candler Bldg., Atlanta.

S. C., Bamberg.—A. M. Denbow, Prest. People's Bank; residence.

Tex., Dallas.—Dines Building Co.; two \$8000 residences at 710 and 724 Skillman St.; 7 rooms; brick veneer.

Tex., Dallas.—Mrs. Essie Mittenenthal; \$11,000 residence; 2719 Forest Ave.; 1½ stories; brick veneer.

Tex., Dallas.—Clem Lumber Co., A. L. Cammack, Mgr.; 15 dwellings; \$4250 each; contract let; will build 150 or more during year.

Tex., Eagle Pass.—Sam Schwartz; \$15,000 residence. (See Theaters.)

Tex., Houston.—A. J. Carr; \$18,000 residence; 2 stories; 8 rooms.

Tex., Houston.—Geo. S. King; \$10,000 residence; 10 rooms.

Tex., Ranger.—Judge Davenport; \$10,000 residence Highland Park.

Tex., San Antonio.—Joe Frost; \$18,000 residence; Herbert S. Green, Archt.

Va., Charlotte.—J. R. Cary, Gen. Supt. Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, \$25,000 residence.

Va., Richmond.—Muhleman & Kayhoe; 5 two-story dwellings, Kensington Ave.; brick; slate, slag and tin roof; hot-water heat; electric lighting; 25x34x35 ft.; \$20,000; Hallett & Pratt, Archts., Mutual Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—Mrs. Mabel Grinstead; \$11,000 residence; Jackson St.; 10 rooms; brick.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—T. W. Martin, King St.; \$20,000 residence and garage; 45x50 ft.; 2½ stories; brick veneer; C. C. Kent, Archt., 77 N. Queen St.

Government and State.

Ala., Andalusia.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; A. Blair, Montgomery, Ala., lowest bidder at \$47,890. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Dawson.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; P. H. Wall Construction Co., St. Louis, Mo., lowest bidder at \$27,318. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Douglas.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Sept. 10 to furnish material to erect postoffice; plans, drawings, specifications and bills of quantities from custodian of site after Aug. 13, or from office Supervising Archt. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

La., Shreveport.—Fair.—State Fair Assn.; \$30,000 New Orleans building; 84x90 ft.; 1 story; concrete and wood; E. A. Christy, Archt., New Orleans. (Lately noted under City and County.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Montgomery.—Sisters of Mercy; \$100,000 hospital addition; 3 stories; brick; reinforced concrete floors; concrete foundation; F. Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg.

Ga., Augusta.—Knights of Columbus; promoting erection of hospital.

Mo., St. Louis.—State Board of Public Affairs, E. R. Kinsey, Prest., 206 New City Hall; bids until Aug. 12 for \$190,000 clinic building, connecting corridor and fumigating building at City Hospital; 4 stories; 51x125 ft.; L. Preuss, City Archt.; L. P. Bowen, Structural Engr., both City Hall. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Methodist Mississippi Conference; \$150,000 hospital; P. J. Bradshaw, Archt., International Life Bldg., and W. F. Schultz, Asso. Engr., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

N. C., Gastonia.—Board of Trustees, Orthopaedic Hospital, J. Lee Robinson, Treas.; hospital at Babington Heights; accommodate 40 patients; bids until Aug. 14; William H. Peeps, Archt.; Earl S. Draper, Landscape Archt.; Blair & Drane, Inc., Civil and Landscape Engrs., all Charlotte. (Previously noted.)

Okl., Muskogee.—Grace Warmack Maternity Hospital; \$50,000 building to replace burned structure; brick, stone and concrete; concrete floors; steam heat; bids opened about Sept. 1. Address Dr. J. C. Warmack. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Edgefield.—Edgefield Hospital Co.; capital \$50,000; A. B. Nicholson, R. A. Marsh and others; erect hospital.

Tex., San Angelo.—City; reported to vote on \$100,000 hospital bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Waxahachie.—Chamber of Commerce; interested in sanitarium; site purchased.

Tex., Hillsboro.—Hill County; considering bond issue for \$50,000 memorial hospital. Address County Commrs.

Va., Norfolk.—Hospital.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C.; bids until Aug. 20 for roofing hospital (specification 4005); \$20,000.

Va., Richmond.—Dr. T. D. Jones and others; interested in converting Porter Street Apartments into hospital.

Va., Richmond.—Stuart Circle Hospital Corp., Chas. R. Robins, Treas.; addition to

hospital; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Victoria.—Dr. E. L. Kendig, Victoria, and Dr. W. D. Kendig, Kenbridge, Va.; hospital; about 60x70 ft.; 3 stories and basement; brick and cement; composition shingle roof; rift pine and tile floors; hot-water heat; electric lighting, probably by storage battery; elevator, 4x7 ft.; bids opened about Aug. 7. Address F. A. Skillman, Victoria. (Lately noted.)

Hotels.

Ark., Stuttgart.—Exchange Bank and local hotel company; \$150,000 to \$160,000 bank and hotel. (See Bank and Offices.)

Fla., Sebring.—Kenilworth Lodge; 60-room addition; 2 wings; improve golf course, etc.

Ga., Augusta.—Sam Baron, Jules Heymann, W. T. Wilson and W. J. Croke leased Genesta Hotel; \$40,000 to \$50,000 additions and improvements; 100 rooms; baths; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt.

Ga., Savannah.—Wage-Earners' Savings Bank, L. E. Williams, Pres.; 100-room hotel and department store; \$200,000.

Ga., Trenton.—I. H. Wheeler; rebuild Case Hotel noted damaged by fire; \$20,000.

Ga., Tybee.—Jacob S. Collins and others; enlarge Tybee Hotel, erect bathhouse, etc.

La., Shreveport.—E. Kirby Smith; addition to Hotel Youree, W. C. Kuhl, Assoc. Mgr.; 50x140 ft.; 10 stories; steel and concrete; Paul Hansen, Archt., Chicago. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—Siegfried Sternberg purchased Haywood building at \$250,000; reported to expend \$250,000 additional to alter and erect addition for hotel.

N. C., Wake Forest.—Wake Forest Hotel Co.; \$45,000 hotel; contain drug store, etc.; 50 rooms; bids opened about Aug. 15; Frank B. Simpson, Archt., Raleigh, N. C. Address R. W. Warren, Wake Forest. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—National Hotel, W. M. Caudill, Packingtown, Okla.; rebuild hotel; 3 stories; 80 rooms; 5 storerooms.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Lorenzo Rardin; 100-room hotel.

S. C., Edgefield.—Dixie Highway Hotel will incept with \$60,000 capital; erect hotel; J. C. Sheppard, B. B. Jones and others; 2 stories; 32 rooms; stores on first floor.

S. C., Rock Hill.—City Investment Co., Dr. W. G. Stevens, Pres.; \$50,000 to \$60,000 hotel; 4 stories and basement; reinforced concrete; fireproof; 40 guestrooms; N. G. Walker, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Beaumont.—Beaumont Hotel Co.; \$800,000 hotel; Mann & Stern, Archts., Little Rock, Ark.

Tex., Denton.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting \$150,000 hotel; 4 stories.

Va., Harper's Ferry.—Thomas S. Lovett; rebuild Hilltop House, previously noted damaged by fire at loss \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Miscellaneous.

Ga., Jessup.—Fair.—Wayne County Fair Association, Dr. A. J. Gordon, Pres.; several buildings.

La., Iowa.—Community Center.—E. B. Longenbach, Bishop Thirkield, Rev. Vogt and others, interested in promoting erection of community building.

N. C., Gastonia.—Clubhouse.—Gastonia Country Club; clubhouse; golf links and swimming pool. Address C. D. Gray.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Vault.—R. H. Stoddard; \$65,000 vault.

S. C., Columbia.—Orphanage.—Epworth Orphanage; \$40,000 school; 2 stories and base-

ment; 12 classrooms and auditorium; brick; terra-cotta trim; tar and gravel roof; heating and ventilating machinery; moving-picture machine; Lee, MacEwan & Turnbull, Archts., Realty Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

S. C., Gaffney.—Cafe, etc.—D. E. Rollins and Nathan T. Burgess, Spartansburg; cafe, pool-room and soda fountain; fixtures, \$5000.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Memorial.—O. B. Andrews Co.; \$12,000 memorial building; 1 story; auditorium 125x50 ft.; seating capacity 350; stage; cafeteria; construction by owners.

Tenn., Memphis.—Clubhouse.—Rex Club; \$75,000 clubhouse; provide golf course, tennis courts, etc.

Tex., Eagle Pass.—Clubhouse.—C. P. Deare; \$25,000 clubhouse; 2 stories and basement; brick; fireproof; Herbert S. Green, Archt., San Antonio.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Tex., Ranger.—Texas & Pacific R. R., E. F. Mitchell, Chief Engr., Dallas; passenger station; \$100,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Cheapeake & Ohio R. R., F. I. Cabell, Chf. Engr., Richmond; rebuild passenger shed noted damaged by fire at loss \$20,000.

Schools.

Ala., Cloverdale.—Montgomery County Board of Education, W. F. Feagan, Supt., Montgomery; \$80,000 building; 1 story; brick; concrete foundation; 15,200 sq. ft. floor space; bids opened Aug. 5; P. Lockwood, Archt., 119 Adams St., Montgomery. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Bessemer.—City considering vote on \$300,000 bond issue to erect high school. Address Board of Education.

Ala., Grange Hall.—Montgomery County Board of Education, W. F. Feagan, Supt., Montgomery; \$80,000 building; 1 story; brick; reinforced concrete floors; concrete foundation; 16,450 sq. ft. floor space; bids opened Aug. 5; F. Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg., Montgomery.

Ala., Hope Hull.—Montgomery County Board of Education, W. F. Feagan, Supt., Montgomery; \$60,000 building; 1 story; brick; concrete foundation; 15,150 sq. ft. floor space; bids opened Aug. 5; F. Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg., Montgomery.

Ark., Hope.—School Dist. No. 14; 2-story brick building; F. N. Porter, Archt.

Ark., Havana.—Special School Dist.; \$25,000 school; bonds sold Aug. 4. Address Board of Education.

Ark., Ivy.—Ivy Consolidated School Dist.; \$10,000 school. Address Board of Education.

Fla., Eustis.—Eustis School Trustees, W. M. Igou, Chrmn.; bids until Aug. 4 to erect school; Geo. McKay, Archt., Ocala.

Fla., Graceville.—Jackson County Board of Education, A. J. Crutchfield, Chrmn., Marianna, Fla.; school; bids until Aug. 22; 2 stories; 70x105 ft.; brick; composition roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; plans and specifications at office T. W. & E. O. Smith, Archts., Columbus, Ga., and Horace Tindel, Graceville. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Marianna.—City voted \$20,000 bonds to erect high school. Address Board of Education.

Fla., Miami.—Dade County Board of Public Instruction, R. E. Hall, Supt.; bids until Aug. 5 to erect school Miami Beach; H. Geo. Fink, Archt.

Ga., Cartersville.—Board of Education; brick addition to West Side school; Edwards & Sayward, Archts., Atlanta; E. W. Smith, Contr. for foundation.

Ga., Smyrna.—Smyrna School Dist.; building; election Aug. 2 on \$30,000 bonds. Address Board of Education.

Ky., Harboursville.—School Dist. No. 1, F. W. Seent, Secy.; bids until Aug. 24 for \$10,000 bonds to complete school.

Ky., Stearns.—Board of Education; 6-room school; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn.

La., Crowley.—Board of Education; \$60,000 addition to N. Crowley school.

La., Cypress.—Natchitoches County School Dist. No. 2 votes Sept. 9 on \$50,000 bonds for school. Address County Commrs.

La., Iowa.—School Dist. No. 16 voted \$15,000 bonds to erect school addition or new structure; 2 stories; brick; A. H. Humphrey, Archt., Lake Charles; F. K. White, Parish School Supt., Lake Charles. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Cleveland.—City, A. L. Benefield, Mayor; school for negroes; M. J. Bozeman, lowest bidder at \$10,900.

Miss., Corinth.—City, T. E. Henry, Mayor; \$75,000 high school; 136 ft. front, central wing 132 ft. deep, end wings about 60 ft.; brick backed inside by hollow tile; stone trim; composition roof; wood floors, maple in corridors; steam heat; city lighting; bids opened Aug. 1; contract let Aug. 14; R. A. Heavener, Archt., Jackson, Tenn. Address M. T. Sharp, Corinth. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Shelby.—Trustees Shelby Separate School Dist., T. D. Howell, Chrmn.; bids until Aug. 12 to erect school.

Mo., Morrisonville.—Board of Education, C. W. Morris, Chf.; \$50,000 building; bids until Aug. 11 at office Mr. Morris, Morrisonville, or H. G. Clymer, Archt., Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis; 2 stories; 63x110 ft.; concrete; brick and steel.

Mo., Shelby.—Linn County Consolidated School Dist.; school. Address Board of Education.

N. C., Brevard.—School Dist. voted \$10,000 bonds; A. F. Mitchell, County Supt.

N. C., Wilmington.—Board of Education, Thomas E. Cooper, Chrmn.; school; E-shape; 3 stories; gymnasium; showers, kitchen and cafeteria; electrical and mechanical laboratory; manual training and domestic department; auditorium seating 80; 50-ft. stage; 18 class rooms, etc.; W. J. Wilkins Co., Archt.

Okl., Hennessey.—Catholic Church, Rev. Father F. Treyner, Pastor; \$13,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 32x60 ft.; Monnot & Reid, Archts., 409 Empire Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—City Board of Education; \$90,500 Jefferson school; 2 stories; 245x61 ft.; \$25,500 Westwood school; 1 story and basement; 62x112 ft.; \$30,500 Lincoln school; 2 stories; 63x210 ft.; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., 701 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg. Address Geo. Stearley, Chf. (Previously noted.)

Okl., Tribbey.—School Dist. voted bonds to erect high school; 3 stories; brick and concrete. Address Board of Education.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Dr. Myron Sandifer and others; 2 schools.

S. C., Smoaks.—Smoaks School Dist.; \$10,000 building; 85x46 ft.; 2 stories; brick; metal roof; wood floors; Benson & Barbot, Archts., Charleston, S. C.; bids opened Aug. 14. Address J. B. Smith, Chrmn. Board Trustees, Smoaks. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—City Board of Education; Wyatt High School on Gardenhire site; 3 stories; 283x291 ft.; fireproof; brick; stone trim; cafeteria; swimming pool; heating and ventilating; laboratories; B. H. Hunt, Archt., James Bldg. (Lately noted.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tenn., Cookeville. — City, A. G. Maxwell, Mayor; \$50,000 school; 169x77 ft.; brick; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Oneida.—Oneida High School Dist. Board; \$40,000 building; 109x44 ft.; brick; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn.

Tex., Arlington.—Grubbs Vocational College; \$80,000 mechanics' art and shop building; reinforced concrete; Barrett specification roof; concrete floor. Address M. L. Williams, Dean. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Bowie.—Board of Education; \$350,000 high and grade schools; former 3 stories; 112x196 ft.; semi-fireproof; 12 classrooms; locker-rooms; boiler-room; auditorium and dining-room; 69x80 ft., etc.; latter, 3 stories; 64x192 ft.; 27 classrooms, 23x22 ft.; portable equipment inside; heating system, etc.; Sanguinet & Staats, Archts., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Donna.—Donna Independent School Dist.; \$50,000 to \$80,000 building; 1 story; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

Tex., Farmersville.—Farmersville School Dist. votes Aug. 5 on \$80,000 high-school bonds. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Georgetown.—School Dist. voted \$100,000 bonds to erect high school. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Houston.—City, A. E. Amerman, Mayor; \$500,000 Central High School; separate bids at office N. A. Moore, City Secy., until Aug. 25 for general contract, plumbing, heating and wiring; plans and specifications at office Sanguinet, Staats & Gottlieb, Archts., Carter Bldg., Houston, and First Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Pampa.—Pampa Ind. School Dist.; brick school building, also 5 1-room brick school and 1 2-room building in county; bids opened Aug. 4; W. R. Kaufman, Archt.; L. C. McMurtry, Secy., Board of Directors. (Lately noted voted \$75,000 bond issue.)

Tex., Rockdale.—Board of Education; \$75,000 school; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin.

Tex., San Antonio.—Board of Education; considering \$132,904 addition to public schools. Address Paul Scholtz, Mgr. of Board.

Tex., Potosi.—Taylor Board of Education; \$12,000 school; also expend \$23,000 for 5 other buildings in county.

Va., Marion.—Rich Valley School Dist.; \$16,000 brick building; 6 rooms and auditorium; metal roof; double hardwood floors; hot-air heat; contract let in Aug. Address T. E. George, Secy., Building Comm., Broad-ord, Va. (Lately noted.)

Va., Winchester.—Handley Board of Trustees; \$400,000 school buildings; Walter R. McCracken, Archt., Cleveland, O.; Stuart Edmonds, Supervising Archt., Winchester. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—Board of Education, E. C. Wade, Supt.; bids Aug. 12 for school in West End; plans and specifications at office Alex. B. Mahood, Archt., L. & C. Bldg.

W. Va., Clark.—Clark Dist. Board of Education, A. P. Stewart, Pres., Industrial, Va.; 12-room school at New Fair Grounds.

W. Va., Meadowbrook.—Simpson Dist. Board of Education, J. B. Supler, Pres., receives bids Aug. 11 for addition to McCandlas Mines school near Meadowbrook; plans and specifications at office Hutchison Coal Co., Erie, Pa. and C. M. Bailey, Secy. of Board, 224 Latstetter Bldg., Clarksburg.

Stores.

Ala., Bessemer.—Sam Romano; \$15,000 building; 2 stories.

Ala., Bessemer.—Kartus Bros.; business building.

Ark., Hope.—N. P. O'Neal; \$30,000 store; 42x150 ft.; 3 stories; brick; tin roof; cement and wood floors; gas heat; electric lighting; hand elevator, 6x3 ft.; Witt, Seibert & Co., Archts., Texarkana, Ark.; construction by owner, who may be addressed. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Little Rock.—C. V. Cox; \$25,000 store; floor space, 15,000 sq. ft.

Ark., Little Rock.—Joe D. Back & Bro.; remodel store; install front, etc.; \$15,000 or \$20,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—H. J. Carr & Co.; \$30,000 business building; 2 stories; brick and tile; construction by owners.

Ga., Atlanta.—M. L. Thrower; \$90,000 business building; 3 stories; brick.

Ga., Augusta.—Tennent Supply Co.; \$20,000 store; 1 story; brick; 76x100 ft.

Ga., Lyerly.—R. M. Crawford, Tallahassee, Fla.; concrete building

La., Crowley.—Dave Mitchell; brick store.

Md., Frederick.—C. E. Cline; \$12,000 store addition; 1 story; 28x140 ft.; B. Evard Kepner, Archt.

Mo., Springfield.—Mrs. Harry H. Simmons; addition to building for Simmons Sales Co.; brick.

Mo., St. Louis.—G. D. Hall Real Estate Co., care Martin-Breit Real Estate Co., Chemical Bldg.; store; 409-11 Washington St.; 54x135 ft.; 5 stories; concrete; reinforced concrete floors; E. J. Hess, Archt., 3225 Magnolia Ave.

Mo., St. Louis.—United Cigar Stores Co.; alter building 600 Olive St.; \$15,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Staley Webb; \$23,000 business building; 3 stories; brick.

S. C., Greenville.—J. D. Bridges; 2-story brick building for stores and offices.

S. C., Greenville.—Thos. M. Walker Co.; 7 buildings; 2 stories.

Tenn., Pulaski.—Fagin and Mason Booth; \$30,000 to \$40,000 building.

Tex., Dallas.—Burgess, Chrestnea & Brundidge; purchased \$75,000 building; improve.

Tex., Wort Worth.—Miller Electric Co.; \$10,000 building.

Tex., San Antonio.—Jno. Hlg.; store and apartment building; 51x71 ft.; 2 stories; brick and tile.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. C. Hull, Last Chance Drug Store; \$10,000 building on S. Presa St.; 40x65 ft.; 1 story; brick and tile.

Tex., San Antonio.—Geo. M. Maverick estate, Albert Maverick and others; \$20,000 store and office building; 2 stories; fireproof; 48x124 ft.; Gothic design; dark brick front with cream cement stone decorations; marble facing; reinforced concrete frame; Will N. Noonan, Archt., 448 Moore Bldg.; bids opened about Aug. 1.

Va., Berkley.—George H. Taylor, Richmond; 3 brick stores.

W. Va., Beckley.—Tobias Stover and W. W. Watts; business and apartment building; 2 stories; stone and brick.

W. Va., Huntington.—Board of Education Independent School Dist.; bids until Aug. 11 for 10 one-room portable school buildings; bids and specifications at office Meador & Handloser, Archts., 917 Robson-Prichard Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Portable Schools.)

Theaters.

Fla., Tampa.—Victory Theater Co., C. D. Cooley, Pres.; \$100,000 buildings; 3 stories; 105x123 ft.; stage 25 ft. deep; seating capacity 2000; contract for steel to Oscar Daniels Co. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Dublin.—Manager Robt. Hightower of Crystal Theater interested in erecting opera-house.

Ga., Savannah.—Wage Earners' Savings Bank, L. E. Williams, Pres.; \$100,000 theater and auditorium. (See Hotels.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—W. H. Mueller; \$75,000 theater; 57x198 ft.; reinforced concrete, steel and brick; reinforced concrete floors; rock foundation; F. B. Miller, Archt.

Okla., Okmulgee.—L. H. D. Cook; \$102,000 theater; 55x140 ft.; steel, brick, wood and terra-cotta; composition roof; cement, tile and wood floors; 3-way-prism vault lights; bids opened Aug. 12. Address Smith, Rea, Lovitt & Senter, Archts. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Columbia.—Rivoli Holding Co.; \$10,000 theater; brick.

Tex., Eagle Pass.—Sam Schwartz; Aztec Theater; \$15,000; also \$15,000 residence; natural stone; Herbert S. Green, Archt., San Antonio.

Warehouses.

Ala., Mobile.—Union Warehouse Organization Corp., Rufus R. Wilson, Secy., National Association Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Pres.; will incorporate Union Warehouse Corp.; \$20,000,000 capital, to purchase or erect cotton-storage warehouses at following points: Mobile, initial capacity, 40,000 bales; Houston, Galveston or Texas City, 100,000; Fort Worth, 40,000; Dallas or Waco, 100,000; Austin, 10,000; Shreveport, La., 20,000; Little Rock, 30,000; East St. Louis, 30,000; Memphis, 30,000; Greenville, Miss., 20,000; Birmingham, 20,000; Selma, Ala., 10,000; Montgomery, Ala., 20,000; Augusta, Ga., 40,000; Macon, 20,000; Dublin, 10,000; Savannah, 100,000; Spartansburg, S. C., 10,000; Greenville, 10,000; Rock Hill, 10,000; Columbia, 20,000; Charleston, 50,000; Charlotte, N. C., 20,000; Raleigh, 10,000; Greensboro, 20,000; Norfolk, Va., 40,000; Mansfield or Framingham, Mass., 100,000; ultimate plans provide for doubling capacity at each point; Monks & Johnson, Consult. Engrs., Boston; construction on unit system; fireproof; reinforced concrete; sprinkler systems. (Previously noted.)

Ark., El Dorado.—Arkansas Wholesale Grocery Co.; \$25,000 storeroom.

Ark., Rogers.—Rogers Wholesale Grocery Co., warehouse; 50x76 ft.; brick and stone.

Ga., Macon.—Macon Bonded Warehouse Co.; \$150,000 for 16 sprinklered compartments, enlarging compresses, etc. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Macon.—Shippers' Bonded Compress, R. F. Willingham, Pres.; \$75,000 to renovate buildings, pave streets around structures, build series of compartment warehouses, etc., to handle 20,000 bales cotton.

Ky., Louisville.—Louisville Veneer Mills; \$10,000 warehouse; frame and iron.

N. C., Burlington.—Williamson Bros.; \$75,000 storage and grocery storage; T-shaped; 20x115 ft.; 3 stories; pressed brick and limestone; ar and gravel roof; 2 electric elevators; L. L. Hunter, Archt., Charlotte.

Tenn., Jackson.—Ashby Veneer & Lumber Co.; rebuild drykiln and warehouse.

Tenn., Memphis.—River Terminal Comsn., J. B. Edgar, Chmn.; \$270,000 available and authority for election on \$500,000 additional bonds to improve river terminals, including warehouses, etc.; W. F. Schulz, Engr., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Tenn., Springfield.—Robert Rossin & Bros.; tobacco warehouse.

Tenn., Springfield.—W. A. Chambers Co.; warehouse.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—Derzier & Kokoliris; \$14,000 apartment; 2 stories; brick; H. G. Harris, Contr.

Ala., Birmingham.—M. Deezis; \$22,500 apartment-house; 2 stories; 4 apartments; brick; composition roof; hardwood floors; furnace; \$350; electric lighting; P. S. McWhinney, Archt.; Woodward Bldg.; address McConnell-Anglin-White Realty & Ins. Co., H. R. Ferry, Rental Mgr. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Ralston Bros. Co.; \$50,000 Palm Apartments; 3 stories and basement; Langford Construction Co., Contr., Louisville, Ky.

Fla., Pass-a-Grille.—William McPherson; 2-story apartment; stores on 1st floor; E. H. Lewis, Contr.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Poulson; \$15,000 apartment; brick veneer; 3 stories; H. H. Carson, Contr.

Ga., Savannah.—Forsyth Apartments; 6 stories; 48 suites; laundry service; cafeteria; elevators and steam heat; Olaf Otto, Contr.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Mrs. F. B. Robinson; 604 W. Fourth St.; \$100,000 apartment-house; 4 stories; 24 suites, each with sleeping porch; steam heat; cooling plant; Bernard H. Hoffman, Contr., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Jno. C. Emmerson; \$20,000 apartment; 3 stories; H. M. Lucas, Contr.

Bank and Office.

D. C., Washington.—McLachlen Banking Corp.; 700 10th St.; \$10,000 to repair building; 9 stories; 45x76 ft.; J. H. De Sibour, Archt., Hibbs Bldg.; Jas. L. Marshall, Contr., 700 10th St.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank; \$40,000 addition and alterations; Holmes & Ehrmann, Archts.; Gerald Construction Co., Contr.

Fla., Miami.—Dr. E. M. Jones; 621 Ave. B.; \$50,000 office building; 37x100 ft.; cement and tile; composition roof; concrete floors; electric lighting; no heat; concrete sidewalks; August Geiger, Archt.; St. John Constr. Co., Contr.

La., Monroe.—Ouachita National Bank, T. E. Flournoy, Prest.; 64x119-ft. building; foundations to carry 9 floors. Address Underwood Contracting Corp., Contr., 411 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Corsicana.—Corsicana National Bank; remodel building; Underwood Contracting Corp., Contr., 411 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Down Town Development Co.; 808½ Commerce St.; \$650,000 to \$700,000 office building; 100x100 ft.; 12 stories; reinforced concrete; Lant & Wittell, Archts., American Exchange Natl. Bank Bldg.; L. V. Sheridan, Res. Engr. Dallas Property Owners' Assn.; Gilsonite Construction Co., Contr., Dallas and St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Menard.—Menard National Bank; \$15,000 building; 45x50 ft.; concrete; brick front; F. L. Napier, Contr.

Tex., Orange.—Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., A. M. H. Stark, Prest.; remodel building; 2 stories; install vault, etc.; Mr. Griffin, Contr. (See Machinery Wanted—Vault, etc.; Bank Fixtures.)

Va., Covington.—Citizens' National Bank; Alfred C. Bosson, Archt., 366 5th St., New York City; Wills-Egelhof Co., Inc., Contr., 101 Park Ave., New York City.

Va., Portsmouth.—First Natl. Bank; remodel building; \$25,000; reinforced concrete; Jones-Spear Co., Contr.

Churches.

N. C., Charlotte.—Advent Christian Church. I. C. Triplett, Chrmn. Building Comsn.; \$12,000 building; stone; Louis H. Asbury, Archt.; J. W. Brown, Contr. for stone work. (See Machinery Wanted—Seating.)

Okla., Henryetta.—First Baptist Church; \$60,000 building, lately noted; 75x110 ft.; brick and stone; Spanish tile roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; Geo. Winkler, Archt., Tulsa; Lefe Lang, Contr. Address E. D. Cameron, 211 N. 4th St., Henryetta. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Plant; Lighting Equipment.)

Va., East Radford.—First Baptist Church; \$26,500 building; steam heat, \$2000; electric lighting, \$500; H. L. Cain, Archt., Richmond. Address C. H. Hoback, Contr., Pulaski Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating.)

Va., Radford.—First Baptist Church; church building; C. H. Hoback, Pulaski, Va.

Va., Richmond.—Apostolic Church; \$10,000 church and Sunday-school; stucco on frame; slate roof; steam heat; \$800; electric lighting, \$200; H. L. Cain, Archt.; address F. H. Boatwright, Contr.

Va., Richmond.—East End Baptist Church; \$10,000 Sunday-school addition; frame and brick; tin roof; pine floors; steam heat, \$2000; electric lighting, \$400; H. L. Cain, Archt., 12 N. 9th St.; construction by owner; brick work let to J. E. Coster. Address Rev. J. N. Harker. (Lately noted.)

City and County.

Ky., Unlontown.—City Hall.—City, Saml. W. Clements, Mayor; rebuild city hall; 35 by 105 ft.; 1 story; H. E. Boule & Co., Archts., 406 Furniture Bldg., Evansville, Ind.; T. S. Chamberlain, Contr., Unlontown.

Va., Charlottesville.—Library.—City; \$75,000 library; Walter Blair, Archt., 390 Fifth Ave., New York; Charlottesville Lumber Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Courthouses.

Mo., Ozark.—Christian County Commrs.; \$85,000 courthouse; 91x91 ft.; reinforced concrete, brick and stone; composition roof; composition and cement floors; electric lights; vacuum system of heat; \$10,000; H. H. Hohenschild, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis, and Earl Hawkins, Assoc. Archt.; A. J. Hanson Construction Co., Contr., Sarcoxie, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Fla., Miami.—Alton Beach Realty Co.; residence Miami Beach; W. C. De Garmo, Archt.; H. S. Bastian, Contr., both Miami; also 4 tile and stucco dwellings; Paul Chalfin, Archt., New York; C. B. Floyd, Contr., 412 N. Capitol St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fla., Tampa.—F. R. Hamlett; \$10,000 bungalow; California type; A. L. Shaw, Archt.; J. L. Hudnall, Contr.

Ga., Savannah.—Sophia Kolshorn; 2-story residence; Home Construction Co., Contr.

Mo., Springfield.—R. E. Laughlin, 1027 Pickwick St.; \$10,000 residence; 24x50 ft.; 2 stories; brick veneer; tile roof; oak floors; hot-water heat, \$1200; W. E. Foley, Archt.; W. L. Budlong, Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Sumter.—J. M. Marby, Contr.; number of dwellings.

Tex., Abilene.—R. E. Rankin; \$10,000 residence; 7 rooms; face brick and hollow tile; galvanized metal tile roof; white oak floors; natural-gas stoves; electric lighting; H. C.

Snodgrass, Archt.; Abilene Building Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Cary N. Davis, 9th Ave.; \$12,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 38x38 ft.; Jas. Sweeney, Archt., Day and Night Bank Bldg.; A. Dan Sheppard, Contr.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ky., Georgetown.—Scott County; \$15,000 infirmary near Georgetown; 2 stories; 22 rooms; brick; asphalt shingle roof; pine floors; steam heat, \$2000; electric lighting, \$600; E. Stampler & Co., Archts., Lexington, Ky.; W. S. Penn, Contr., Georgetown. Address J. R. Lancaster, Georgetown. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Norman.—Board of Affairs, Geo. Clark, Secy., Oklahoma City; \$157,500 building at Central Asylum for Insane; Manhattan Construction Co., Contr., Muskogee, Okla. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Vinita.—Board of Affairs, Geo. Clark, Secy., Oklahoma City; \$184,230 building at Eastern Asylum for Insane; Kreipke Schaffer Co., Contr., El Reno, Okla. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Chesnee.—Dr. J. B. Cash; \$18,900 hospital; 56x36 ft.; 2 stories; 30 rooms and 2 wards; brick; slate shingle roof; beechwood floors; steam heat, \$1500; electric lighting, \$400; dumbwaiter; H. A. Curtis, Archt. and Contr., Johnson City, Tenn. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Wheeling Hospital; rebuild south wing, fireproof addition; J. R. Butts, Contr.

Miscellaneous.

D. C., Washington.—Photographic.—Underwood & Underwood; \$10,200 to remodel photograph gallery; wood floors; Ward Brown, Archt., 924 17th St. N. W.; Henry B. Davis, Contr., McKim Bldg., 1311 G St. N. W. (Lately noted under Stores.)

Ga., Colquitt.—Fair.—Colquitt County Fair Assn.; 99 buildings; contract let. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Moultrie.—Fair.—Colquitt County Fair Assn.; T. B. McKeizle, Gen. Mgr.; 9 buildings; contract let. (Lately noted at Colquitt.)

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Tex., Dallas.—Texas Electric Co.; \$25,000 addition to car barn, Trinity Heights; 60x140 ft.; reinforced concrete; Kidd-Scurrgs Co., Contr.

Schools.

Fla., Brooksville.—Hernando County Board of Public Instruction, W. O. Lemasters, Supt., high school; C. H. Emmerson, Contr.

Fla., Miami.—Alton Beach Realty Co.; school at Miami Beach; W. C. Lewis, Archt.; Geo. Smalridge, Contr., both Miami.

Fla., Pensacola.—Board of Public Instruction; 4-room schools at Brest and Walnut Hill; \$23,000; T. H. Wainwright, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Md., Delmar.—Wicomico County Board of Education, Salisbury; \$27,000 high school; 37x53 ft.; brick; slag roof; wood floors; Owens & Sisco, Archts., 1905 Continental Bldg.; McIver Construction Co., 1402 Fidelity Bldg., both Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Md., Westminster.—Westminster Theological Seminary, Dr. H. L. Elderdee, Prest.; \$40,000 Seminary Chapel and dormitory building; 3 stories; Paul Reese, Archt., care J. B. Forsythe, 232 St. Paul St., Baltimore; contract on percentage basis to Charles Hunter.

N. C., Hickory.—South Graded School Dist.; \$25,500 addition; 2 stories and basement; audi-

torium and 4 classrooms; steam heat; electric lighting; galvanized shingle roof; Q. E. Herman, Archt.; Moser, Bumgarner & Abbe, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Hickory.—South Graded School Dist.; \$25,000 school; 2 stories and basement; auditorium and 4 classrooms; brick; steam heat; electric lights; galvanized shingle roof; Q. E. Herman, Archt.; Moser, Bumgarner & Abbe, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Mayworth.—May Mills, Stewart Cramer, Prest., Charlotte; \$52,000 school; 138x78 ft.; 7 classrooms, teachers' restrooms, auditorium, etc.; brick; 2 stories; C. C. Hook, Archt.; T. C. Thompson & Bros., Contrs., both Charlotte. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Langston.—Board of Affairs, Geo. Clark, Secy., Oklahoma City; \$52,475 dormitory at Colored Agricultural and Normal School; J. J. Rooney, Contr., Muskogee, Okla.

Okla., Norman.—State Board of Affairs, Oklahoma City; addition to De Bar Hall for chemistry building; tile roof; cement floors; Holmboe Co., Contr., 312 Majestic Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Sulphur.—School Board; \$10,200 school near Sulphur; 28x81 ft.; 1 story; mill construction; shingle roof; wood floors; Jewel Hicks, Archt., 19½ N. Main St., Oklahoma City. Address G. C. Frier, Contr., Sulphur. (See Machinery Wanted—Millwork; Rolling Partitions.)

S. C., Beaufort.—Board of Education; \$10,000 school; Jas. B. Urquhart, Archt., Columbia; N. H. Crosby, Contr., Beaufort. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Hillsboro.—City School Board; \$13,000 building; 8 classrooms and auditorium; 2 stories; Ed. Roberts, Contr.

Va., Richmond.—Union Theological Seminary, Ginter Park; \$80,000 Schaeffer Hall; concrete, limestone, granite, brick and steel; Baskerville & Lambert, Archts., 914 Travelers Bldg.; A. M. Walkup & Co., Contrs., 746 N. 17th St. (Previously noted.)

Va., Whitwell.—Pennsylvania County School Board; \$12,000 vocational school; 2 stories and basement; Heard & Chesterman, Archts.; J. H. Throckmorton, Contr.

W. Va., St. Mary's.—Board of Education; \$60,000 school; 116x70 ft.; concrete, brick and steel; prepared built-up roof; wood and cement floors; warm air heat; electric lighting; C. W. Bates, Archt., Wheeling. Address Chas. D. Keyser, Contr., Bellaire, O. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ark., Blytheville.—N. S. Saliba; business building; 2 stories; brick; 40x140 ft.; S. E. White, Contr.

Ala., Ensley.—Ramsey & McCormack; \$10,000 business building; 1 story; brick; Inglenook Construction Co., Contr., Real Estate Bldg., Birmingham.

Ark., Hope.—Briant Bros.; remodel furniture store; \$15,623; 75x120 ft.; 1 story; brick; C. A. & J. M. O'Neal, Contrs.

Ark., Little Rock.—Jno. M. Moore, 2-story building; 75x140 ft.; pressed brick and stone; plate-glass front; sprinkler system; Thompson & Harding, Archts.; W. F. Ault, Contr.

Fla., Miami.—Alton Beach Realty Co.; stores, bathhouse addition, 4 residences, rolling academy and dock at Miami Beach; H. La Pointe, Archt.; H. S. Bastian, Contr., both Miami; also stores and flats; Walf & Ewing, Contrs., Miami.

Ky., Benton.—E. B. Ferguson; \$20,000 business building; 100x120 ft.; concrete; D. Harry Jamieson, Archt.; W. F. Owens, Contr., both Paducah, Ky. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Graham B. Hall; business building; 1 story; brick; 19.4x36 ft.; also 3 garages; 100x105 ft.; \$18,000; Consolidated Engineering Co., 243-59 Calvert Bldg.

N. C., Rocky Mount.—H. E. Brewer & Co.; \$50,000 store; D. G. Rose, Contr., Greensboro, N. C.

Tenn., Gallatin.—Farmers' Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Co., J. H. Vantrease, Prest.; warehouse; contract let.

Tex., Bryan.—Ira Gooen, Navasota, Tex.; \$18,500 store and warehouse; 3 stories; brick; gravel roof; concrete and wood floors; electric lighting; hand-power elevator, 6x8 ft.; E. B. La Roche, Archt.; T. B. Hubbard, Contr. (E. F. Parks & Co. lately noted to erect this structure.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—W. C. Stripling, 209 Houston St.; \$150,000 addition to department store; 4 stories; 125x95 ft.; reinforced concrete and brick; reinforced concrete and hardwood floors; extend heating plant; city lights; install automatic fire extinguishers; elevator extension; W. C. Hedrick Construction Co., Contr., Fort Worth Natl. Bank Bldg.; Sanguinet, Stantes & Gottlieb, Archts., First Natl. Bank Bldg. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Theaters.

Ky., Cynthiana.—H. A. Rohe; \$15,000 moving-picture theater; 50x128 ft.; 2 stories; C. E. & E. A. Weber, Archts., Miller Bldg.; J. K. Stevens Co., Contr., I. O. O. F. Bldg., both Cincinnati. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—Alexander Pantages, Seattle, Main St. near Union; Sylliaasen, Sando & Gilbertson, Contrs., Seattle. (Lately noted.)

Warehouses.

Ala., Birmingham.—N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.; \$25,000 warehouse; 2 stories; 50x182 ft.; fireproof; mill construction; pitch and gravel roof; electric elevator; electric lights; M. C. Bank, Contr.; W. Leslie Welton, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Griffin.—H. V. Kell; \$75,000 grocery warehouse; 67x214 ft.; reinforced concrete and hollow tile; tar and gravel roof; concrete floors with cement finish; R. M. Morris, Archt., Atlanta; W. Z. Williams Co., Contr., Macon. (Lately noted under Stores.)

Va., Luray.—Luray Supply Co., C. C. Harnsberger, Prest.; addition to warehouse; 50x70 ft.; 3 stories; brick and structural steel; contract let. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Elevator; Pipe.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Kellogg-Mackey Co., R. J. Laurie, 206 Bryant Bldg.; \$15,000 addition to warehouse; 1 story and basement; 75x100 ft.; J. C. Sunderland, Archt., 313 Interstate Bldg.; Harvey Stiver, Contr., 402 Shukert Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Cleveland Metal Products, Cleveland, O.; 3-story-and-basement warehouse; 120x137 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; stone trim; composition roof; Geo. S. Rider Co., Archt. and Engr.; Austin Co., Contr., both Cleveland. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Columbia Transfer Co.; \$63,000 freight depot; 303-21 S. 6th St.; 2 stories; 70x130 ft.; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wainwright Bldg.; Fruin-Colnon Construction Co., Contr., Merchants' Laclede Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—Oliver Chilled Plow Works, 762 N. 17th St.; contemplates 4-story warehouse addition instead of 3 stories; brick and steel; 92x125 ft.; B. H. Prack, Archt., Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. M. Walkup Co., Contr., 746 N. 17th St., Richmond. (Lately noted.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Air Compressor.—See Machine Tools.

Art Glass.—See Building Material.

Automobiles and Accessories.—Central Auto Co., Main and Cowart Sts., Chattanooga, Tenn.—To represent manufacturers or wholesalers of automobiles, trucks and accessories.

Bank Fixtures.—People's Bank, J. P. McCaslin, Bradyville, Tenn.—Prices on bank fixtures, safe, vault, etc.

Bank Fixtures.—Chas. M. T. Sawyer, Fort Payne, Ala.—Prices on bank fixtures, vault, safe, etc.

Bank Fixtures.—Bem Price, 1420 Jefferson County Bank, Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on bank fixtures for bank at Oxford, Miss. (See Building Material.)

Bank Fixtures.—First National Bank, C. Gadsden Padgett, V.-P., Walterboro, S. C.—Prices on bank fixtures.

Belting.—Mineral Products Co., C. Berg, Gen. Mgr., 100 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Leather belting; 10 and 12-in.

Belting.—See Machine Tools.

Belts.—See Machine Tools.

Boilers.—John G. Duncan Co., 308 W. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealer's price on 25 to 40 H. P. R. T. boiler, 100 lbs. steam pressure; internally fired Scotch marine locomotive boiler, the same size as other, with fixtures complete.

Bridge Construction.—Walton County, Commrs. Roads and Revenues, T. C. Aycock, Chmn., Monroe, Ga.—Bids until Aug. 27; 2 reinforced concrete bridges; 238 ft. long; plans, etc., with State Highway Engr., Atlanta, and Garrett & Slack, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala.

Bridge Construction.—City of Fayetteville, N. C., John Underwood, Mayor.—Bids until Aug. 15; reinforced concrete or beam bridge; 60-ft. span; plans, etc., with E. C. Derby, City Engr.

Bridge Construction.—Guadalupe County Commrs., J. B. Williams, County Judge, Seguin, Tex.—Bids until Aug. 11; 3 steel and concrete bridges on State Highway No. 3; plans, etc., with Hess & Skinner, Engrs., Dal-

las; County Clerk, Seguin, and State Highway Dept., Austin, Tex.

Building Material.—Bem Price, 1420 Jefferson County Bank, Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on metal work, millwork, heating, plumbing, wiring and bank fixtures for remodeling bank at Oxford, Miss.

Building Material.—Luray Supply Co., C. C. Harnsberger, Prest., Luray, Va.—Framing lumber, long-leaf Southern pine, carload tongue and groove sheathing, carload factory maple flooring, terra-cotta coping 14 in. by 2 ft., terra flue lining 8½x8½ in., carload cement.

Building Material.—Rev. I. W. Gernert, 640 S. 38th St., Louisville, Ky.—Prices on brick, lumber, steel, gliders, backing tile, shower baths, steam plant, limestone finish, art glass, slate roof, church furniture, gymnasium equipment.

Building Material.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 10 to furnish materials for erecting postoffice at Douglas, Ga.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

including materials for concrete, reinforced concrete, stone, granite, structural terra-cotta, structural steel, miscellaneous iron and steel work, composition roofing, slate roofing, sheet-metal work, skylights, plastering, interior marble, sanitary slate, lumber, mill-work, painting, glazing, hardware, plumbing, heating, electric work, etc., in accordance with drawings, specifications and bills of quantities, copies of which obtainable from custodian of site at Douglas after Aug. 13, or at office Supervising Archt.

Cars.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Second-hand flat car, 60 tons; 30 steel logging cars, with spring drawheads, 40, 50 and 60 M.

Cement Block Machinery.—H. U. Baker, Lorton, Va.—Cement block machinery.

Church Furniture.—Rev. I. W. Gernert, 640 S. 38th St., Louisville, Ky.—Prices on church furniture, etc.

Creamery Equipment.—Q. A. Eller, Chilhowie, Va.—Small creamery and ice-cream plant.

Concrete Construction.—Office Constructing Officer, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.—Bids until Aug. 12; 4 concrete gun emplacements, 1 sand butt, 3 armor-plate butts, 3000 ft. railroad, 6000 sq. yds. concrete roads, traverses, pavements, drains, etc.; plans, etc., from Constructing Officer.

Creamery Equipment.—E. H. Anderson, care Tom Huston Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.—Data and estimates on buildings, machinery, etc., for creamery; engine, boiler, etc.; handle milk from 1000 to 2000 cows.

Crushers.—A. T. Small Quarries Co., Macon, Ga.—Jaw crusher, 48x60 or larger; No. 20 gyratory; 7½ gyratory; rigid inspection.

Crushing and Grinding Machinery.—Mineral Products Co., C. Berg, Gen. Mgr., 100 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Crushing and grinding machinery for mica and feldspar.

Concrete Mixers.—Margranite Co., Chas. E. Shoemaker, Prest., Little Rock, Ark.—Concrete mixers.

Corn Mills.—Chas. A. Ford, Front Royal, Va.—Power corn sheller and cleaner.

Derricks.—A. T. Small Quarries Co., Macon, Ga.—Two steel derricks; 150-ft. boom.

Drainage Systems.—Clay County Drainage Commrs., W. A. Walker, Commr., West Point, Miss.—Bids until Aug. 16; 2 main canals and one lateral in Line Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1; width 16 ft., average depth 8 ft.; North Main Canal, length 9.22 mi.; South Main Canal, 6.6 mi.; excavation 1,160,218 cu. yds.; plans, etc., with Chancery Clk.

Dredge.—T. J. Pratt, P. O. Box 155, Norfolk, Va.—Small floating dredge and equipment, including 1-yd. clam-shell bucket.

Dredging.—U. S. Engr. Office, Norfolk, Va.—Bids until Aug. 27; dredge waterway from Norfolk to Sounds of North Carolina.

Dredging.—U. S. Engr. Office, Norfolk, Va.—Bids until Aug. 18; dredge 40-ft. channel between Hampton Roads and bridge on Southern Branch of Elizabeth River.

Electric Equipments.—Bellevue Utilities Co., E. S. French, Secy., Bellevue, Fla.—20-ft. by 8-in. poles; 8-12-14 insulated wire; transformers.

Electric Equipment.—Mineral Products Co., C. Berg, Gen. Mgr., 100 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Electric equipment for one hundred 16 C. P. incandescent lamps.

Elevator.—Luray Supply Co., C. C. Harnsberger, Prest., Luray, Va.—Prices on hand elevator, 2000 lbs. capacity, 25-ft. travel; platform 6x8 ft.

Elevator Attachment.—Chas. A. Ford, Front Royal, Va.—Attachment to operate

2-ton hand-power elevator; second-hand preferred.

Elevator (Freight).—Clifton-Pratt Co., 1224 W. 8th St., Cincinnati, O.—Used freight elevator; 2 to 3 tons capacity; preferably belt drive; not less than 25-ft. lift.

Electrical Equipment.—P. O. Box 1526, St. Louis.—20 or 250 K. W., 480-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle revolving field type alternator, direct connected to simple slow-speed Corliss engine, complete with exciter and switchboard; 150 H. P., 100 H. P. and 50 H. P., 440-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle slip ring motor; A-1 condition; describe fully and state lowest cash price f. o. b. cars, stating point of shipment and inspection.

Engines (Gas).—A. L. White, Town Clk., Comanche, Okla.—Internal combustion gas engines.

Engine.—Joseph L. Pearson, R. F. D. No. 2, Keysville, Va.—Gasoline and oil engine; 15 to 20 H. P.; used or rebuilt.

Engine and Boiler.—Mineral Products Co., C. Berg, Gen. Mgr., 100 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Second-hand engine and boiler; portable engine, 75 to 100 H. P.; boiler, 125 to 150 H. P.

Engine and Boiler.—See Creamery Equipment.

Excelsior Machinery.—Bunge Bros., Havre, France.—Names and addresses mfrs. of mchy. for mfg. wood fiber for packing.

Farm Machinery.—See Road Machinery, etc.

Filter Press.—A-82, care Manufacturers Record—Oliver or American continuous filter press.

Flour Machinery.—R. T. Joyce, Peters Creek, Va.—Mchy. for daily output 25 bbls. rye flour.

Foundry Furnace.—Ross-Meehan Foundries, Chattanooga, Tenn.—30-ton reverberatory furnace for malleable iron castings foundry.

Garage Equipment.—Potter-Williams Garage & Sales Co., Edwin C. Glasscock, Secy., 431 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Garage equipment, including lathe, arbor press, grinder, etc.

Gear Wheels.—E. B. Bushbee, R. F. D. No. 1, Andersonville, Ga.—Small bevel and straight-gear wheels.

Glass.—Margranite Co., Chas. E. Shoemaker, Prest., Little Rock, Ark.—Prism and ornamental glass.

Glass Machinery.—C. W. Cox, Elizabeth, W. Va.—Blow pipes, crimpers, snaps, molds.

Gymnasium Equipment.—Rev. I. W. Gernert, 640 S. 38th St., Louisville, Ky.—Prices on gymnasium equipment, etc.

Hangar.—Danville Aircraft Corp., W. R. Harrison, Secy.-Treas., Danville, Va.—Hangar of light material, about 34x50 ft.

Heating Plant.—E. D. Cameron, 211 N. 4th St., Henryetta, Okla.—Prices on steam-heating plant for church, 75x110 ft.

Heating Plant.—C. H. Hoback, Pulaski, Va.—Prices on steam-heating plant for church at East Radford, Va.

Heating Plant.—See Building Material.

Ice-cream Machinery.—Jos. T. Wilson, Prest. Associated Selling Corp., 241 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla.—Machinery to mfr. ice-cream sandwiches.

Ice Plant.—Q. A. Eller, Chilhowie, Va.—Small ice plant.

Ice Plant.—L. A. Neal, Marion, N. C.—20-ton ice plant.

Laundry Equipment.—Dixie Engineering & Insulating Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Data and prices on laundry equipment.

Lighting Equipment.—E. D. Cameron, 211

N. 4th St., Henryetta, Okla.—Prices on lighting equipment for church.

Lock and Abutment.—U. S. Engr. Office, Louisville, Ky.—Bids until Aug. 27; lock and abutment for Dam No. 45, Ohio River, at Addison, Ky.

Locomotive and Rails.—High Point Machine Works, High Point, N. C.—Small locomotive and 4 log cars; 2 mi. light rail; complete switch; prefer geared engine, but can use a rod engine; the equipment to log mill of 15,000-ft. capacity; engine to be capable handling 2 cars over ordinary log road.

Locomotive.—Chas. A. McLean, 412 Citizens' Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va.—Small locomotive; switching; standard gauge.

Machine Tools.—Jones Iron Works, Rock Hill, S. C.—20-in. engine lathe, with chuck and face plate; heavy (power) hack-saw machine; universal milling machine; full description and lowest price in first quotation.

Machine Tools.—Jones Iron Works, Rock Hill, S. C.—Second-hand machinery, including 20-in. engine lathe, including chuck; universal milling machine; heavy duty hack-saw; all power driven.

Machine Tools.—Byron Engineering Works, O. E. Byron, Engr., 906 Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Ky.—2-in. screw machine; 1½-in. screw machine; 1-in. screw machine; 14-in. lathe; No. 2 milling machine; No. 1 milling machine; No. 1 Universal milling machine; 12-spindle drill press; 28-in. drill press; 2 sensitive drill presses; comb, punch and shear; cold saw; 2 hack saws; bull dozer; air compressor; riveter and tools; overhead track; small tools; motors, belting, shafting, etc.

Machine Tools.—Martin Patent Rake Co., Roy J. Martin, Prest.-Mgr., P. O. Box 575, Henryetta, Okla.—Multiple press wood drill, multiple metal punch, line shaft, pulleys, belts, miscellaneous machinery, etc.

Metal Machinery.—J. H. Abernethy, Portsmouth, Va.—Light machine to stamp out metal parts.

Millwork.—G. C. Frier, Sulphur, Okla.—Prices on millwork for school; 1 story; 28x51 ft.

Mixer, etc.—Alg-Ett Mfg. Co., J. H. Baxter, Treas., 306 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.—2 electric mixers, filler for boxes, automatic weigher.

Model Manufacturers.—Warren O. Cool, Morgantown, W. Va.—Names and addresses model manufacturers.

Motors.—See Machine Tools.

Packing Machinery.—Sebring Citrus Growers' Assn.—Citrus-packing machinery.

Paving.—City Commn., L. L. Squires, Clerk, Lake Charles, La.—Bids until Aug. 20; 25,000 sq. yds. street paving; plans, etc., with E. S. Crosby, Commr. Streets and Parks, and City Clerk.

Paving.—Duval County Commrs., J. L. Meggs, Chrmn., Jacksonville, Fla.—Bids until Aug. 11; pave 28th St. with asphalt; plans, etc., with Frank Brown, Clk., Room 101, Courthouse Bldg.

Paving.—City of Haines City, Fla., J. R. Yale, Clerk.—Bids until Aug. 29; pave streets with asphaltic concrete, etc.; plans, etc., with McElroy Engineering Co., Engr., Tampa, Fla.

Paving.—City of Sherman, Tex., O. J. S. Ellingson, City Mgr.—Bids for 56,960 sq. yds. paving; 90,500 lin. ft. curb and gutter; bids opened Aug. 4; plans, etc., with City Engr.

Paving.—City of Durant, Okla., Delos James, Clk.—Bids for street improvements; 35,000 sq. yds. bituminous paving and 7500 sq. yds. vertical fibre brick paving; cost \$175,000; bids opened Aug. 5.

Piping.—Lebow Brothers Co., Box 1375, Charleston, W. Va.—1 mi. or more 10-in. and other sizes iron and steel pipe; plain ends or threads and couplings.

Pipe.—Henry I. Wainwright, St. Paul, Va. Names and addresses Maryland and Virginia pipe mfrs.; view to submitting bids on gravity water system; 4 mi. to town; distributing system through town and to nearby buildings; data on file.

Pipe.—Luray Supply Co., C. C. Harnsberger, Prest., Luray, Va.—Prices on 150 ft. 6-in. cast-iron pipe.

Pipe.—Dist. Commrs., 500 Dist. Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Aug. 19; 342 tons 8-in. cast-iron water pipe and 32 tons water pipe, special; specifications, etc., from Purchasing Officer, 320 Dist. Bldg.

Pipes (Gas and Oil).—Perkins Co., De Quiray, La.—2000 ft. 10-in., 8000 ft. 8-in., 5000 ft. 6-in. and 5000 ft. 4-in. pipe.

Pipe Unions.—Codd Tank & Specialty Co., Baltimore, Md.—Let contract for manufacture of double-seated malleable iron improved pipe unions with bronze seat in main body and nut; double protection against leakage.

Piping.—Preston County Power Co., Kingwood, W. Va.—4000 ft. used 2-in. black pipe.

Piping (Water Mains).—Washington Suburban Sanitary Comsn., 611 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Aug. 13 for supplies for Hyattsville, Md.; water main construction; 50,000 ft. 6-in., 45,000 ft. 8-in., 2200 ft. 12-in. cast-iron water pipe; 65 tons special castings; 175 6-in., 70 8-in., 5 12-in. gate valves; 250 valve boxes; 10,000 ft. 3/4-in., 5000 ft. 1-in., 1000 ft. 1 1/4-in., 500 ft. 1 1/2-in., 500 ft. 2-in. galvanized genuine wrought-iron pipe; 750 3/4-in., 500 1-in., 50 1 1/4-in., 25 1 1/2-in., 25 2-in. corporation cocks and goose-necks; plans, etc., with R. B. Morse, Engr., Hyattsville, Md.

Playground Apparatus.—Dixie M. Hollins, Supt. Public Instruction Pinellas County, Clearwater, Fla.—Catalogues and prices of playground apparatus; will expend \$1200.

Plumbing.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 2 for additions to plumbing in postoffice and courthouse at Parkersburg, W. Va.; copies of specifications and drawings from office custodian at Parkersburg or office Supervising Archt.

Portable Schools.—Board of Education Independent School Dist., Huntington, W. Va.—Bids until Aug. 11 for 10 one-room portable school buildings to be erected at Huntington; plans and specifications from office Meador & Handloser, 917 Robson-Prichard Bldg.

Pump.—City of Vernon, Texas, A. J. Robinson, Engr.—Belt-driven pump, 750 gal. per minute.

Pumps.—A. L. White, Town Clerk, Comanche, Okla.—Centrifugal pumps for water system of 200,000 to 250,000 gals. daily capacity.

Pumps.—Bellevue Utilities Co., Edw. S. French, Secy., Bellevue, Fla.—Deep well pumps; 4 to 5-in. casings.

Pumps.—Leitchfield Water Co., Leitchfield, Ky.—Second-hand deep-well power pumps.

Pump.—D. W. Moore, Jamestown, N. C.—Pump to lift sand from river bed; 5 or 6 carloads daily.

Pumping Machinery (Water-works).—Water Board, Scotland G. Highland, Gen. Mgr., Clarksburg, W. Va.—Bids until Aug. 30; 4 M. G. D. centrifugal pump, gear-driven from gas engine for total lift 350 ft.; 4 M. G. D. centrifugal pump, gear driven from gas engine for total head 35 ft.; 6 M. G. D. centrifugal pump, gear driven from condensing steam turbine, complete, with condensing apparatus for total head 350 ft.; 6 M.

G. D. centrifugal pump, gear driven from condensing steam turbine, complete, with condensing apparatus for total head 35 ft.; plans, etc., with Water Board.

Pumps (Steam, etc.).—Dept. of Agriculture, Chrmn. Board of Awards, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Aug. 8; steam pumps, receiving tank and appurtenances for low-pressure heating system at Arlington Farm, near Roslyn, Va.; specifications, etc., from Chrmn.

Rails.—See Locomotive and Rails.

Reinforcing Rods, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Aug. 22; reinforcing rods, nails, copper screening, wire lath, roofing felt, tile and cement, millwork, etc.

Road Construction.—Daiworth Park & Race Track Co., 1007 1/2 Main St. (P. O. Box 544), Dallas, Tex.—Bids for brick automobile race track; 1 1/2 mi. circumference; concrete grandstands; \$500,000; specifications at company's office.

Road Construction.—Walton County, Commissioners Roads and Revenues, T. C. Aycock, Chrmn., Monroe, Ga.—Bids until Aug. 27; 9.13 mi. road; 27,000 cu. yds. top-soil surfacing; plans, etc., with State Highway Engr., Atlanta, Ga., and Garrett & Slack, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala.

Road Construction.—Attala County Highway Commrs., Suprs.' Dist. No. 4, C. F. Hughes, Chrmn., Kosciusko, Miss.—Bids Aug. 8; 48 mi. road; sand-clay surfacing; plans, etc., with Chancery Clk. and Smith & Howard, Engrs.

Road Construction.—Wilkes County, Commrs. Roads and Revenues, S. H. McLenon, Chrmn., Washington, Ga.—Bids until Sept. 2; 3.327 mi. paved road on Athens and Augusta highway, and Washington and Elberton road; Georgia Federal-aid Project Nos 61, 62 and 63; 35,134.4 sq. yds. paving; vitrified brick, asphaltic concrete, Topeka mix and plain concrete paving; plans, etc., with Commrs. Roads and Revenues, Washington; State Highway Engr., Atlanta, and H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Elberton, Ga.

Road Construction.—Attala County Highway Commrs., Suprs.' Dist. No. 5, M. L. Breazele, Chrmn., Kosciusko, Miss.—Bids until Aug. 8; 48 mi. road; sand-clay surfacing; plans, etc., with Chancery Clk. and Smith & Howard, Engrs.

Road Construction.—Frederick County Commrs., Eugene H. Albaugh, Clk., Frederick, Md.—Bids until Aug. 12; 1.90 mi. State-aid highway along Harmony road; plans, etc., with State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore.

Road Construction.—Mercer County Commissioners, Lowry G. Bawling, County Clk., Princeton, W. Va.—Bids until Aug. 27; 6 mi. Princeton-Flat Top road; 26 ft. waterbound pavement; plans, etc., with County Engr., Princeton; Division Engr., Huntington, and State Roads Comsn., Charleston.

Road Construction.—Phillips County, Helena-Ferguson Road Improvement Dist., Sebastian Straub, Prest., Helena, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 12; 61.3 mi. highway; plans, etc., with Highway Engr., Little Rock, or with Monroe & Parmelee, Engrs., P. O. Box 66, Helena, Ark.

Road Construction.—Sussex County Highway Improvement Comsn., Levy Court, Georgetown, Del.—Bids until Aug. 19; 15.47 mi. roads; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Chas. Upham, Ch. Engr., Dover, Del.

Road Construction.—Dallas County, Commissioners Road Improvement Dist. No. 1, B. H. Wood, Chrmn., Fordyce, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 14; 20 mi. gravel road; plans, etc., with Carter & Knoch, Engrs., 803-7 A. O. U. W. Bldg., Little Rock; State Highway Dept.,

Little Rock, and with Board at Fordyce, Ark.

Road Construction.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Monroe, N. C.—Bids until Aug. 11; 4.29 mi. highway in Union County; plans, etc., with State Highway Comsn., Raleigh, N. C.

Road Construction.—Phillips County, Commissioners Southland-Highland Road Improvement Dist., G. H. Vineyard, Secy., Helena, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 12; 6.68 mi. highway; plans, etc., with Highway Engr., Little Rock, and Monroe & Parmelee, Engrs., Helena, Ark.

Road Machinery.—Road District No. 23, Freeport, Tex.—Portable excavator, gasoline driven; caterpillar tractor; 15 to 20-ton gasoline roller; road oiler, mounted or unmounted; second-hand.

Road Machinery, etc.—Caloosahatchee Farms, Leland M. Baum, Prest., Fort Myers, Fla.—Data and prices on: Road mchy.; road materials; trucks; tractors; plows; harrows; sprayers; fertilizer machinery; wire fencing; tiling; citrus fruit seedlings; fertilizer, etc.

Road Roller.—F. J. McGuire, 601 Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg., Norfolk, Va.—Second-hand 8 or 10-ton tandem asphalt roller.

Rolling Partitions.—G. C. Frier, Sulphur, Okla.—Prices on rolling partitions for school.

Roofing.—L. W. Reps, Reps Dry Goods Co., Springfield, Mo.—Prices on slate roofing.

Saw.—Joseph L. Pearson, R. F. D. No. 2, Keysville, Va.—Band saw; 32 or 36 in.; consider used or rebuilt machine; also consider universal woodworker with band saw attached.

Seating.—I. C. Triplett, Chrmn. Building Comm. Advent Christian Church, Charlotte, N. C.—Prices on church pews.

Sewer Construction.—Town of Seebreeze, Fla., W. H. Courtney, Clk.—Bids; lay 2 1/2-mi. drain pipe, 10 to 27 in.; purchased piping; C. M. Rogers, Engr., Daytona, Fla.; bids opened Aug. 7.

Sewer.—Town, Board of Trustees, Covington, Okla.—Bids until Aug. 7; sewer; plans, etc., with Ch. Clk.

Sewers.—City of Cartersville, Ga.—P. C. Flemister, Mayor.—Bids until Aug. 20; 16 mi. sanitary sewers, 8-in. to 15-in., with all necessary appurtenances; plans, etc., with J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta.

Steam Plant.—See Building Material.

Steel, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Aug. 13 for steel, drill rods, bolts, rivets, nails, augers, punches, saws, stocks and dies, steel rope, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1293) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Steel Forms.—Margarite Co., Chas. E. Shoemaker, Prest., Little Rock, Ark.—Pressed steel forms.

Tank.—City of Vernon, Texas, A. J. Robinson, Engr.—Concrete stand pipe or tank, 100,000 gal.

Tank.—City of Port Arthur, Tex.—Bids until Aug. 29; 300,000-gal. elevated water tank 100 ft. to bottom; C. E. Ridley, Engr.

Tanks.—Bellevue Utilities Co., Edw. S. French, Secy., Bellevue, Fla.—Storage tanks, 1000 to 5000 gals. capacity; pressure tanks, 2200 gals. or more.

Terra-cotta Columns.—First National Bank, C. Gadsden Padgett, V.-P., Walterboro, S. C. Terra-cotta columns for bank building.

Tile Flooring.—L. W. Reps, Reps Dry Goods Co., Springfield, Mo.—Prices on red tile flooring and slate roofing.

Tiling.—See Road Machinery, etc.

Vault, etc.—See Bank Fixtures.

Vault, etc.—Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., A. M. H. Stark, Prest., Orange, Tex.—Prices on bank fixtures, vault, safe, etc.

Vault, etc.—See Bank Fixtures.

Vinegar Equipment.—H. A. Speaker, Box 477, Birmingham, Ala.—Vinegar plant.

Water-works.—Town, Board of Trustees, Covington, Okla.—Bids until Aug. 7; water-works; plans, etc., with Ch. Clk.

Wire Fencing.—See Road Machinery, etc.

Wall Construction.—Dist. Columbia Commissioners, 500 Dist. Bldg., Washington.—Bids until Aug. 19; reconstruct portion of canal wall at Aqueduct Bridge; specifications, etc., on application.

Well-drilling Machinery.—Glen Lily Oil & Gas Co., P. M. Perkins, Secy., Bowling

Wire-working.—C. R. McCabe, 119 W. Elm St., Lima, O.—Correspondence with mfrs. to fabricate articles from wire window screening.

Wood-boring Equipment.—E. B. Busbee, R. F. D. No. 1, Andersonville, Ga.—Machinery for wood boring.

Woodworking Machinery.—Creston Hoop Co., Alexandria, La.—Trimmer, edger, live and dead rolls for hardwood sawmill.

Woodworking Machinery.—Schell-Sasse Mfg. Co., Wilkie J. Schell, Prest., Jacksonville, Fla.—Slicer; fast-feed matcher with double profiler; remilling band resaw, 54 or 60-in.; other planing mill and mill-working machinery; consider used or rebuilt in good condition.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Tuscaloosa Board of Trade has appointed a committee to investigate proposed railroad to Windham Springs. About 14 mi. required to make connection. C. B. Verner is Prest. and George Little, Secy.

Ark., Scranton.—Contract is reported let for the extension of the Fort Smith, Subiaco & Eastern R. R. from Scranton to Dardanelle, Ark., 22 mi., to the P. J. Hannan Co., St. Louis.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Moore Haven Railway Co., capital stock \$50,000, is chartered. Directors: J. J. O'Brien, Prest.; Marian N. O'Brien, V.-P.; B. F. Welles, Treas.; A. C. Clewis and J. W. Burton. D. W. Stevenson is Secy.

Ky., Whitesburg.—Announced Louisville & Nashville R. R. will build branch up Leatherwood Creek on border of Letcher and Perry counties to new coal mines. H. C. Williams, Louisville, Ky., is Ch. Engr. of Construction.

La., Barham.—Lake Charles Rwy. & Navigation Co., W. P. Weber, Prest., proposes to build railroads into timber lands of the Weber-King Lumber Co. Geo. M. King is V.-P. and N. E. Lee, Secy. and Treas.

Okla., Miami.—Northeast Oklahoma Traction Co., capital stock \$1,000,000, chartered to build from Miami to Commerce, Tar River, Picher and Hoekerville, about 15 mi.; incorporators, J. S. Mahon, J. F. Robinson, J. S. Cheyne and W. A. Wagoner, all of Miami.

Okla., Muskogee.—Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. Co., capital stock \$12,000,000, incept. to take over Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R., bought in July 8 for \$650,000, and may improve. Incorporators, Arthur Miller, M. Winger and M. Lee of Kansas City; D. N. Fink and E. D. Sweeney of Muskogee.

Tex., Cisco.—Construction contract for the

Cisco & Northwestern Ry., from Cisco via Breckenridge to Graham, Tex., about 50 mi., reported let to M. A. Wagon of Denver, Col.; incorporators, R. G. Lee, G. D. Ward, C. H. Fee and others.

Tex., Dallas.—Houston & Texas Central Rwy. Co. is obtaining rights of way for a connection of its belt line with the Texas & Pacific Ry. I. A. Cottingham is Ch. Engr. at Houston, Tex.

Tex., Dallas.—E. P. Turner, Prest. of the Dallas Northwestern Traction Co. and the Dallas Southwestern Traction Co., who has asked the city for an extension of time until June 28, 1920, to build his line, is reported saying that nearly 8 mi. have been graded and construction will soon be resumed. Standard Utilities Construction Co., Major C. F. Hopkins, Prest., has contract for line to Denton.

Tex., Lubbock.—Panhandle Short Line Ry. Co. seeking charter to build from Lubbock to Dalhart, Tex., about 175 mi.

Tex., Uvalde.—Frank A. Sebring of Sebring, O., and associates are reported contemplating construction of a railroad from Uvalde to Leakey, Tex., about 35 mi., to develop kaolin deposits.

W. Va., Morgantown.—It is contemplated to extend the Morgantown & Wheeling R. R. to Waynesburg, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va.; 40 or 50 mi. T. J. Wisecarver, Waynesburg, Pa., may give information. R. E. Kerr, Morgantown, W. Va., is receiver of the line.

Street Railways.

Ark., Texarkana.—Southwestern Gas & Electric Co. proposes to build 1½ mi. additional tracks this fall.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Important Sale of Industrial Plant.

It is announced elsewhere in this issue that the new manufacturing plant of the Bridgeport Tube Works, Bridgeport, Conn., which was built in its entirety and fully equipped in 1917 and 1918, will be sold to the highest bidders without restriction on Thursday, August 14, the sale beginning at 10.30 A. M. There is a one-story, but high and well-lighted building, 217 by 90 feet, a considerable quantity of machine tools, besides machinery and other mechanical equipment also to be simultaneously disposed of as well as brass tubing, rods, ingots, etc.; copper, spelter and steel. John S. Pullman is the trustee in charge and J. E. Conant & Co. of Lowell, Mass., are the auctioneers, who will furnish catalog, if requested.

Oshkosh Service Stations.

The Oshkosh Manufacturing Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., has just completed the establishment of a chain of service stations throughout the United States for the benefit of their patrons. Each station will carry a full line of repair parts and will maintain a fully-equipped shop for either repairing or rebuilding machinery of this make, an expert being in charge. In addition, a large number of substations have also been established, and while not all of these carry complete lines of parts or maintain repair shops, this service can soon be obtained through them, not later than over night. J. W. Wooley, the general sales manager, who conceived the service plan, said: "It has been our ambition to perfect this service idea, the one big thing needed in the contracting trade. With it owners can get service promptly. All that one need do is to telephone his dealer, and the needed repair will be received in a few hours, 24 at the longest." Complete information can be had from the company on request.

Business Law Office.

Ross H. Johnson, recently Executive Officer United States Government, announces that he has opened a law office in the Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C., for practice before and transaction of business with the Government departments. He will specialize in cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the Shipping Board, and also as to matters relating to the income tax, claims and the adjustment of war contracts.

Sales Engineering Appointments.

Thomas O. Morgan, until recently head of the service department of the New York office of the American Steam Conveyor Corporation, has been promoted to be sales engineer for Long Island and Connecticut territory. H. S. Valentine is appointed sales engineer in Philadelphia territory with office in the North American Bldg. there.

New District Manager at New York.

The return of R. R. Shafter to its sales organization is announced by the Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Company makers of mining, milling, crushing and smelting equipment, Allentown, Pa. Mr. Shafter, who has been away for two years as general superintendent of the Traylor Shipbuilding Corporation, will have charge as district manager of the New York office of the Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Co., 30 Church St.

District Manager at Chicago.

H. A. Wolcott has been appointed district manager at Chicago for the Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., with offices in the Lytton Bldg., Suite 1417-19.

Trade Literature.

Electric Precipitation Equipment.

Westinghouse equipment for electrical precipitation, and which recovers valuable material from smoke and gases, is described and finely illustrated in "Application Circular" 735 of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. It is observed that electrical precipitation processes are now used successfully in lead and copper smelters to reduce metal losses and eliminate smoke nuisances; in cement plants to collect potash and cement dust; in acid plants to recover acid from fumes, and in rock crushers to reduce the dust nuisance. The process is also applied to blast furnaces to eliminate iron-ore dust and to recover potash, as well as to gas plants for removing dust, tar and lamp-black from the gases, and to locomotive round-houses and to power plants in populated districts to remove soot and cinders from smoke. They are similarly applied to industries producing fine powders. It is remarked that although originally designed to suppress a nuisance, electrical precipitation has in practice almost always proved highly valuable as an investment because of the material it saves.

Goodyear Monthly Papers.

"Goodyear, a Family Newspaper," is published monthly by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. It is a finely-prepared and printed periodical, appearing monthly, telling all about the steady and successful progress of this plant. One of the items in the current issues says that the big 10-inch pneumatic truck tires are being sent to each sales district. Another monthly publication of the company is "Goodyear Tire News." Goodyear achievements at the Indianapolis races are fully related, with pictures of the winners. The illustrations in both of these papers are of superior character and their general appearance is equally fine. H. R. Baker is editor of both.

All Kinds of Construction.

A handsome folder issued by Westinghouse Church Kerr & Co., Inc., engineers and constructors, 37 Wall street, New York city, presents a striking outline of their manifold activities in a series of 25 illustrations. This widely-known organization designs and builds industrial plants, power plants, railroad shops and terminals, and other large and important works. A group of five large illustrations displays the several stages of advancement in the execution of a very big job which was completed between May, 1917, and January 1, 1918. Smaller pictures show excavating, dredging, building of foundations, steel erection, mechanical handling, concrete construction, brick and stone construction, plumbing, lighting, etc.; in fact, everything essential to the finishing of construction work of varied nature.

Scientific Gears for Tractors.

"Pedigreed Gears" is the title of a pamphlet relating to the Nuttall tractor gears, manufactured by the R. D. Nuttall Company, Tractor Department, 2133 Conway Building, Chicago, the works being at Pittsburgh. That tractor owners and prospective owners of tractors may better appreciate the need of scientifically designed and constructed gears is the purpose of the booklet. Clear and accurate illustrations and brief but careful descriptions make the story of these gears easy to read and understand.

"Bulldog" Jaw Crushers.

"Bulldog" jaw crushers made by the Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Allentown, Pa., are the particular subject of its Bulletin JX-1 recently issued. A complete data table gives the different sizes, with their approximate capacities in tons per hour. Other products also described and illustrated in the bulletin are the revolving stone screen, the Sheridan shaking "grizzly," the friction hoists, crushing rolls and gyratory crushers. The bulletin is finely printed with clear pictures, some of which present sectional views. A list of all products of the plant is given on the back page of the cover.

Air Conditioning Bulletin.

"Spraco" air washing and cooling equipment, especially applicable for steam turbine generators, are pictured and described thoroughly in Bulletin No. 257, issued by the Spray Engineering Co., 93 Federal St., Boston, Mass. Accompanying the bulletin is a sheet giving the names and addresses of a long list of purchasers of these washers for conditioning the ventilating air for electric machinery, many of them being in the South. The illustrations and diagrams in this publication are exceedingly clear and distinct, and the descriptive matter is full and complete. The value of air in a suitable condition, as well as in plentiful supply, is made plain in an attractive and interesting manner.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Dayton-Dowd Pumps.

A new bulletin, No. 240, issued by the Dayton-Dowd Company, Quincy, Ill., shows the redesigned line of Type CS single-stage double-suction centrifugal pumps which it manufactures. The bulletin bears upon the front cover page a fine illustration of one of these pumps with the reproduction of the seal of the company immediately below it. Within the bulletin says that these centrifugal pumps "embody the most advanced principles of design," and that the company's engineering department is constantly seeking to refine and improve them. The shops are highly and most efficiently organized. Full particulars concerning the capacities and features of the pumps are given.

Borne-Scrymser Products.

Several folders issued by the Borne-Scrymser Company, manufacturers of "perfected petroleum products," 80 South St., New York City, tell about "Turboil," "Transoil," etc. The use of these products for turbines, transformers, electric oil switches, etc., is faithfully described and illustrated concisely and interestingly. The pictures are clear and accurate.

Bowser Gasoline and Oil Pumps.

Some new literature, illustrating and describing Bowser products, is being distributed by S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc., manufacturers of tanks, measuring pumps, meters, oil filters, distributing and reclaiming systems for oil and gasoline, Fort Wayne, Ind. These folders have pictures printed in colors, showing the Bowser products as they actually appear. The pumps, etc., for gasoline are red; those for oils are green, making them easily distinguishable at a glance. Safety and economy are proclaimed as distinctive characteristics of this equipment.

Concerning the Scoop Conveyor.

"We Welcome Fair Competition" is the title of a circular just issued by the Portable Machinery Co., Passaic, N. J., manufacturers of the scoop conveyor, warning purchasers against imitations. The company has built and put in service more than 1000 of these conveyors, and the improvements presented in the 1919 model are, it is asserted, "based on real practical experience." There is in the circular a reproduction of a photograph of the "original and genuine scoop conveyor."

Piston Ring Size Directory.

A piston ring size directory, most complete and up to date, has been issued by the Gill Manufacturing Co., 351 West 59th street, Chicago, which makes the Gill perfect one-piece piston rings for automobile, truck, tractor and all other internal-combustion engines. There are 3000 standard sizes. A full description of the advantages of the Gill rings, with illustrations, is presented, as well as instructions for installation. The book also includes price-list, a directory as to the location of stocks and distributing centers, and a description of prompt shipping service. It will be sent only to dealers free of charge.

A Valuable Monthly.

A late issue of "Wichitauk," a monthly periodical published by the Wichita Falls Motor Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., is devoted largely to the Wichita sales and service organization in the South and Southwestern regions, making it a sort of "Get acquainted" number. Pictures of a number of officers and representatives are presented, besides scenes at several of its establishments. A lubrication chart of the Wichita trucks is a valuable feature. The road-building machines manufactured by this company are also considered.

Doehler Die Casting Books.

Two very handsome and interesting publications of modest dimensions issued by the Doehler Die Casting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Newark, N. J., and Toledo, O., embody extensive information presented most attractively concerning the business of this company and its products. The first book, "Creating an Industry," tells about the origin and advancement of die-casting, going back to prehistoric times for the presentation of an outline of the art of casting metals. Fine illustrations accompany the letterpress. The second book, in which the pictures are of equally high quality, relates to "Finished Brass Castings." The illustrations are printed in color, showing the castings of various types as they look when finished. Many of these were made for war work.

Electric Arc Welding.

The Westinghouse Company has issued an elaborate publication concerning the process of electric arc welding and the necessary apparatus for it. It compares the different welding processes and shows the advantages of electric arc welding. Some of the advantages claimed are economy, ease and convenience of application, speed, reliability of results, reclaiming defective material, safety, conservation of material, less skilled labor required. The field for electric arc welding is unlimited, and the process has made enormous strides during the last few years, until now it is widely used throughout those branches of the metal industry in which work is done on iron or steel in rolled, cast or fabricated forms. New fields for its successful application are being discovered every day.

A New Incinerator for Home.

The Kernerator is a device for homes and apartment-houses to dispose of garbage, wrapping paper and other waste by burning. It can also be used to dry out and sterilize old cans, bottles, etc., which may thereafter be cast into the ash pit of this incinerator. The manufacturers say that it does not require any attention beyond lighting from time to time when refuse is to be burned and emptying the ash pit about once in two months. Waste is simply cast into the hopper, and when there is sufficient it is burned without odor, dirt or other annoyance. The smoke can be satisfactorily carried by the usual house chimney. The Kernerator is made by the Kerner Incinerator Co., 536 Clinton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

To Standardize Invoice Forms.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents, which last year adopted a standard size for business catalogs, is taking active steps to similarly secure standardization of forms for invoices and related documents. The Standardization Committee of the Association has called a conference of individuals and representatives of various associations at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday, September 20, at 10 A. M., to consider the subject. There were 23 associations representing various trades and industries which adopted the standard catalog size, and numerous sales managers, auditors, systematizers, credit men and purchasing agents are also interested in this new move. The advantages of a standard form for invoices, etc., are so apparent as to require no description; the filing conveniences alone are great. W. L. Chandler of the Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind., is chairman of the committee. Other members are W. V. C. Bulkeley of the Liberty Steel Products Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City; H. H. Meehan of the A. B. Dick Co., Chicago; A. Lockwood of the Lumen Bearing Co., Buffalo, and F. L. Kulow of the Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland.

Novo Engine Bulletin and Repair List.

The Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich., has issued two excellent booklets, one of which is Bulletin No. 18, concerning the various types of engines manufactured by it, with descriptions of their principal parts and full specifications, and the other, No. 819, which is an instruction book and repair list, invaluable to all purchasers of the Novo machines. Both the bulletin and the instruction book are excellently illustrated, the latter with sectional drawings of the engines so that their operation may be fully comprehended and repairs may be made intelligently and accurately.

Good Advice to Buyers as Well as Sellers.

"Machinery Messenger" is a periodical issued by the Luster Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa. This handsome monthly is devoted to attractively but truthfully presenting the merits of the various machines handled by this company, all being illustrated and described with fidelity to detail. In some introductory remarks the following very sensible sentences occur: "As to prices, bear in mind that each of us is a seller as well as a buyer, and our interests are absolutely intertwined. You cannot have a high level of selling prices and a low level of buying prices. The prices of 1914 will never come back; it is absolutely illogical to think of conditions as they were five years ago. Therefore, if you have anything to sell, go ahead and sell it; if you need anything, go ahead and buy it. Stop thinking about times that have passed."

A Handy and Valuable Invention.

A folder concerning the Kent Keg Conveyor is issued by the Kent Machine Co., Kent, Ohio. This device, which is described as being almost automatic in its operation, resembles a small hand truck, but there is a hoop which is thrown over a keg, and this, with two other attachments, prevents a keg from slipping off while it is being moved about. Two excellent illustrations show how the conveyor is operated.

Morse Large Power Drives.

Catalog No. 14 of the Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y., is a revised edition concerning Morse large power drives and shows them as applied to units of from 100 to 5000 horsepower. This book also contains complete data necessary for filling out blank inquiry pages and for securing estimates and details about the Morse Silent Chain drives. Various installations are pictured with chains up to and including 24 inches in width. The distinctive features of the Morse rocker joint are explained and illustrated together with an outline of the application of the chain to the sprocket wheel. A panoramic view of the Morse plant displays its magnitude impressively.

Flexible Metal Hose Handbook.

The Breeze Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J., has prepared and issued an unusually interesting book of 36 pages dealing in detail with the subject of flexible-metal hose. It contains descriptions of metal hose of every type and method of winding. It shows how it is applied and the reason therefor, besides telling of the number of trades and industries which use it. There are full illustrations accompanying the reading matter so that the contents are readily and fully understood by anyone. The book is dedicated to engineers, mechanical superintendents, factory managers, purchasing agents and students of mechanics, as it presents technical information and solves sundry puzzling engineering problems. The company will mail a copy if a request is presented upon a business letter-

head, or else it will be supplied through one of the representatives of the plant.

Valuable for Engineers and Draftsmen.

Bulletin No. 22 of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, engineers and manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio, does not advertise any of the company's products, but simply presents some valuable engineering data, giving the relations in any shaft, between power, shaft-diameter, torsional stress and speed. It was prepared by one of the company's engineers, and copies will be sent to all engineers and draftsmen free of charge upon request.

Thew Shovel Bulletin.

A new 20-page bulletin of interest to road builders has been issued by the Thew Automatic Shovel Co., Lorain, Ohio. It is printed in two colors, attractively and accurately displaying the products of this plant, which are widely known and used because of their many superior qualifications for highway construction as well as for any kind of excavation. This publication is handsomely printed and contains numerous large pictures of work done with shovels of this make, which are shown in actual operation. It is known as "Industry Bulletin No. 30."

"Ironclad-Exide" Battery.

Industrial trucks and mine locomotives are illustrations of modern methods of haulage, and there are few up-to-date manufacturing establishments or mines which do not employ one or more of these machines. They do the work of many laborers and speed up the haulage so that not only greater quantities of goods and material are moved, but a large economy in labor is secured. These electrically propelled trucks or tractors are found in manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and are used in railway and wharf haulage and in mines. These applications are shown in an interesting booklet just issued by the Electric Storage Battery Co. of Philadelphia, the manufacturer of the "Ironclad-Exide" battery, which is extensively used in these machines. Copies of the book can be secured from any of the sales offices of the company or by direct request to the general offices at Philadelphia.

Buffing and Polishing Compositions.

Data on buffing and polishing compositions valuable to manufacturers and others is presented skillfully in Bulletin 1000, issued by A. P. Munning & Co., manufacturers of electroplating and buffing apparatus and supplies, 50 Church St., New York. This booklet is written by Henry L. Zucker, whose status as an authority upon such matters is widely known. The object of the bulletin is stated as being "to place before the user of buffing compositions facts which have hitherto been either unknown or improperly explained." The various abrasives employed in buffing and polishing, viz., emery, tripoli, pumice, flint, soft silica, crocus, lime and rouge, are considered and described in detail, these being of Zucker's "Acme" brands. Full particulars as to the qualities of each are given, with tables and illustrations.

Merchant & Evans' New Catalog.

A new edition catalog of the Evans "Almeti" fire doors and shutters has been issued by the Merchant & Evans Co., Philadelphia, Pa. This is a large and well-printed publication showing various applications of these products for the protection of buildings and their contents. The descriptions accompanying the pictures give full particulars as to the use of the fire doors and shutters, and there are also descriptions and illustrations of the "Star" ventilators manufactured by the same company.

Other products, such as roofing tin and Spanish metal tiles, likewise receive attention.

Service as to Slate Products.

"Service is the big word," says the Structural Slate Co., Pen Argyl, Pa., in its new catalog, continuing thus: "Orders are distributed among the quarries that are especially equipped to promptly execute that particular class of work; standardization is taking place; stocks of a magnitude almost undreamed of before are now being carried on hand; a drafting department is ready to supply roughing-in plans and drawings of any kind desired." This, it is said, has been accomplished through 25 of the leading companies getting together and organizing a directing company. The service department of the Structural Slate Co. will supply any information about slate. Besides presenting illustrations and descriptions of the various products of the company, the book also gives an interesting sketch of slate quarrying, etc. Other literature includes a "Specification Book," and several folders, each devoted to a special line of slate products.

Fine Results Due to Individual Co-operation.

A very handsome catalog issued by the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., regarding the portable electric tools, electric air compressors and special machinery which it manufactures, embodies a very pithy paragraph, the spirit of which is serious and progressive, remarking as it does that the mechanical perfection of the company's products is ascribed largely "to the unusually fine morale of our entire organization." * * * "In other words, every man is working with his hands and individual mind in co-operation with every other toward the common welfare, and is not merely a cog in a machine doing a daily stint without knowledge or interest in the finished product."

A Dustless Street Sweeper.

The Austin Motor Sweeper, which is described in a new catalog issued by the Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago, is a recent and highly sanitary street-cleaning machine. It is described thus: "It sprinkles, sweeps and collects all manner of street dirt in one operation, transporting it to a distant dumping place quickly, noiselessly and economically. It is provided with a large water tank and a spraying equipment sufficiently in front of the broom to give the water enough time to penetrate the dirt before sweeping, thus absolutely eliminating dust." The fact that the machine does not raise dust permits its use at any time. The pictures and reading matter in the book are fine, full and clear.

Reeves Wood Preserver.

"If you have a creosoting plant, use Reeves Wood Preserver to cover all unprotected places that are uncovered in framing," says a folder published by the Reeves Company, New Orleans, La. This preserver is described as "creosote reinforced." Particulars as to its merits are presented entertainingly.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Crosby.—Crosby State Bank Incptd.; capital \$30,000.

Ark., Oxford.—Bank of Oxford chartered; capital \$10,000; surplus \$1000; A. F. Wyatt, Cash.

Ark., Russellville.—W. L. Oates, R. L. Smith

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

and others reported organizing new national bank with \$50,000 capital.

Fla., Miami.—Miami Florida Company, capital \$30,000, chartered; incorporators, Wm. I. Phillips, Estelle I. Phillips and Percy L. Watson.

Fla., Ocoee.—Bank of Ocoee organized, capital \$25,000; L. D. Jones, Prest.; B. E. Ewing, V.-P.; N. N. Jensen, Cash.

Ga., Homerville.—Chick County Bank chartered, capital \$30,000, begins business Sept. 1; H. M. Peagler, Prest.; J. F. Barnhill, V.-P.; directors, P. R. Lee, N. Allen, W. H. Hinson, C. M. McLamb, D. O. Johnson, C. C. and S. L. Drawdy.

Ga., Savannah.—New national bank reported organizing; Julius Morgan, Pembroke, and Silo Myers, Savannah, interested.

La., Heflin.—Bank of Heflin, authorized capital \$15,000, chartered; F. H. Drake, Prest.; Thos. Crichton, V.-P.; A. B. Hardeman, Cash.; business begins Nov. 11.

Md., Curtis Bay, P. O. Baltimore.—Industrial Bank, Baltimore, capital \$200,000, surplus \$50,000, organizing; James H. Preston, Henry Madler, John E. Potee and W. H. B. Elliott.

Miss., Gloster.—Gloster Bank & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$25,000; G. H. Barney, Prest.; C. Adams, V.-P., Gloster, Miss.; G. M. Causey, Cash., Liberty, Miss.; J. L. Adams, Asst. Cash. Business begins Sept. 1.

Miss., Shelby.—Shelby Building and Loan Asso., Incptd., by W. H. Craven, W. H. Beaumont, Wm. Connell, B. D. Champaigne, T. D. Howell and others.

Mo., Garden City.—Garden City Trust Co., capital \$50,000; Wm. A. Kimberlin, Prest.; Geo. W. Groh, V.-P.; J. S. West, Treas.; Everett Leadbetter, Secy.

Mo., Kansas City.—Centropolis Bank of Kansas City, capital \$100,000; Joseph R. Gant, Prest.; E. M. Tucker and J. C. Gant, Jr., V.-Ps.; J. C. McGinnis, Cash.

Mo., Newton.—Farmers' Bank organized, capital \$25,000; Geo. E. Norman and L. U. Benson.

Mo., Reeds Springs.—Farmers' State Bank, capital \$15,000, incptd.; E. P. Gracey, Prest.; C. C. Bush, V.-P.; Bert Fultz, Cash.

Mo., Willmathsville.—Bank of Willmathsville organized; capital \$15,000.

N. C., Ashton.—Bank of Ashton chartered; capital \$20,000; F. N. Jones, Prest.; T. J. Simmons, V.-P.; W. O. Jones, Secy.; L. E. Parler, Treas.

N. C., Belmont.—People's Exchange Bank, authorized capital \$50,000, organized; R. B. Suggs, D. P. Stowe, W. D. Crawford and others.

N. C., Greensboro.—Atlantic Bank & Trust Co. chartered; authorized capital \$2,000,000; Julius W. Cone, Prest.; William Simpson, V.-P.; Cash. not yet elected. Business is expected to begin soon.

N. C., Harmony.—Harmony Bank & Trust Co., capital \$100,000, organized; I. C. Holland and others.

N. C., Troutman.—Troutman Bank & Trust Co., capital \$100,000, organized; J. T. Smith and others.

N. C., Troy.—Montgomery Realty Co. chartered; authorized capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Wistar Moore, A. O. Wooley, R. T. Poole, Edgar Haywood and C. S. McLeod.

Okla., Lindsay.—Farmers' Exchange Bank, capital \$30,000, incptd.; M. A. Smith, A. C. Bickel and S. R. Reeves.

Okla., Terrall.—A. R. Lewis and others reported organizing new bank; capital \$25,000.

S. C., Ashton.—Bank of Ashton chartered; capital \$30,000; F. N. Jones, Prest.; T. J. Simmons, V.-P.; W. O. Jones, Secy.; L. E. Parler, Treas.

S. C., Beaufort.—Local parties organizing national bank; capital \$50,000. Address Claude M. Aman, Atty.

S. C., Due West.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank commissioned; capital \$25,000; petitioners, W. W. Edwards, J. H. Wigg, T. S. Ellis and J. A. Ellis.

S. C., Johnsonville.—Johnsonville Building & Loan Asso., Incptd.; capital \$50,000. Dr. R. L. Cockfield, Prest.; Walter Poston, V.-P.; E. M. Husbands, Secy.-Treas. Business began July 15.

S. C., St. Matthews.—Guaranty & Loan Trust Co. chartered; capital \$50,000; L. S. Dreher, Prest.; J. E. Darby, V.-P.; Thomas L. Smith, Secy.-Treas.

S. C., Swansea.—Peoples' Bank commissioned; capital \$50,000. Petitioners: E. C. Johnson and E. W. Barnett, North; J. J. Lucas and S. E. Smith, Swansea.

S. C., Union.—Bank of Union, capital \$65,000, begins business Sept. 1; C. C. Sanders, Prest.; E. F. Kelly, V.-P.; W. W. Alman, Cash.

Tenn., Bradyville.—People's Bank chartered; capital \$12,000. J. P. McCaslin, Roland Reed, W. F. Ferrell and others. Business begins October 1. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Brownsville.—First Savings Bank & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$10,000. Incptd.: R. M. Chambliss, G. W. Lyle, Aaron Sternberger, Mann Wills, D. D. Shaw and J. A. Wilder.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Knoxville Savings & Loan Co., capital \$60,000, incptd.; J. T. Green, J. A. Robbins, E. H. Wilson and D. C. Webb.

Tex., Elkhart.—New bank organized with \$25,000 capital; business began Aug. 1; Tusker Royall, Palestine, Prest.; W. A. Weatherford, Elkhart, V.-P.; Adolphus Hanks, formerly of Elmhurst, Cash.

Tex., El Paso.—Union Bank & Trust Co. and Texas Bank & Trust Co., consolidated under name of latter institution; capital \$250,000; resources approximately \$4,000,000. Lee Orndorff, Prest.; F. M. Murchison, Hal E. Christie, Walter M. Butler, H. P. Jackson and C. H. Jones, V.-Ps.; Max Moye, Cash.

Tex., Mercedes.—Mercedes Bank of Commerce, capital \$25,000; D. A. Blackwell, Prest.; J. E. Haynes, Cash.

Tex., Ridgeway.—A State bank, capital \$10,000, organized; directors, J. C. Lindly, John D. Linly, Geo. W. Bartlett, Geo. Prim and others.

Tex., San Angelo.—Central National Bank of San Angelo and the Western National Bank of San Angelo will on Aug. 16 consolidate under the name of the Central National Bank of San Angelo with \$500,000 capital and \$250,000 surplus; Crawford H. Ellis, Chrmn. of Board; A. Dumser, Prest.; A. C. Wuerpel, V.-P. and Cash.

Tex., Zavala.—Zavala State Bank organized; capital \$15,000. C. F. Carpenter, Prest.; E. W. Tubb, V.-P.

Va., Clarendon.—Dr. Frank M. Stone and L. C. Sherman reported interested in organization of new bank; capital \$100,000.

Va., Richmond.—First Mortgage Bond Co. incptd.; capital \$500 to \$200,000; Wirt P. Marks, Prest.; Les. M. Swope, Secy.; H. H. Chalkley.

New Securities.

Ala., Bessemer.—(School).—Election will probably be held to vote on \$300,000 bonds. M. J. Brooks, Prest., Board of Education.

Ala., Montgomery.—(Road).—Special election will probably be called to vote on \$25,000,000 State highway bonds. Address The Governor.

Ala., Roanoke.—(Sewer, Water).—Reported that election will be held to vote on \$25,000 bonds for extending sewer system and improving water-works system. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Havana.—(School).—Havana Special School Dist. votes Aug. 4 on \$35,000 bonds. Address Board of Trustees.

Ark., Lake Village.—(School).—\$10,000 6 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds Chicot County School Dist. No. 1 recently purchased by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Fla., Alton Park.—(Sewer).—\$140,000 5½ per cent. 10-30-year bonds purchased at par, accrued interest and expenses amounting to \$2500, by Hamilton National Bank.

Fla., Arcadia.—(School).—\$35,000 6 per cent. bonds purchased at par, accrued interest and \$7128 premium by Terry-Briggs Co., Toledo, O.

Fla., Bronson.—(Road).—Levy County contemplates issuing \$400,000 or \$500,000 bonds. Nothing definite decided. Address County Commrs.

Fla., Charlotte Harbor.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received 2 P. M. Sept. 1 for \$35,000 6 per cent. \$500 denomination Charlotte Harbor Special Road & Bridge Dist. De Soto County bonds; dated Sept. 1, 1919; maturity 1934-1944. A. L. Durrance, County Clk., Arcadia, Fla.

Fla., Clearwater.—(Street).—City votes Sept. 2 on \$45,000 street-paving bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Eustis.—(Parking).—\$45,000 bonds for bulkheading and parking reported voted. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—(Golf Grounds).—City plans to issue \$30,000 for establishing golf grounds. Geo. W. Hall, City Clk.

Fla., Fort Pierce.—(Road).—Board of St. Lucie County Commrs. contemplates issuing \$600,000 bonds.

Fla., Mayo.—(Highway).—Bids received 11 A. M. Sept. 1 for \$250,000 5 per cent. \$1000, \$500 and \$10,000 denomination Lafayette county bonds, payable \$41,666.66 each 5 years after issuance thereof; Cullen W. Edwards, Clk. Circuit Court. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., Palmetto.—(Paving).—City votes Aug. 5 on \$20,000 not exceeding 6 per cent. bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Sanford.—(Road).—\$300,000 Seminole County road and bridge bonds sold at \$12.861 premium to J. M. Schreiber, Tampa, for the W. L. Slayton Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Fla., St. Augustine.—(Improvement).—Election will probably be called to vote on bonds for auditorium, sewers, enlarging water-works system and paving streets. Address The Mayor.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—(Railway).—City votes Aug. 30 (not Aug. 14) on \$250,000 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds for purchase of local street railway system and making improvements. G. B. Shepard, Director of Finance.

Fla., Tampa.—(School).—\$150,000 bonds School Dist. 4, Tampa, purchased at \$150,101 and accrued interest by First National Bank of Tampa, and the Securities Sales Co. of Jacksonville.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—(Road, Bridge).—Palm Beach County votes Aug. 12 on \$120,000 bonds special road and bridge Dist. No. 4. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Columbus.—(Road).—Muscogee County defeated \$740,000 road and \$169,000 school bonds. Board of Commrs. Roads and Revenue, Frank U. Garrard.

Ga., Columbus.—(Improvement).—City voted \$30,000 street bridge, \$80,000 street paving; \$23,000 fire station and \$36,000 hospital bonds. Address The Mayor.

(Continued on Page 168.)

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Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

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Figure out for yourself the cost per day of say six of your very best horses and mules.

You will find that you have an investment of not less than \$1500 and an upkeep cost of at least \$800 to \$1000 a year.

Now, go over your records — see just how many days those six animals worked during the last 12 months.

Even with the open weather last winter, they probably didn't work over 150 days on an average.

Remember that those days that they did *not* work must be counted as dead loss.

With these figures before you, you have a fair, conservative standard with which to

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And it *keeps on working* regardless of weather conditions, while if the work is stopped for any reason, it isn't eating up a high-priced feed while idle.

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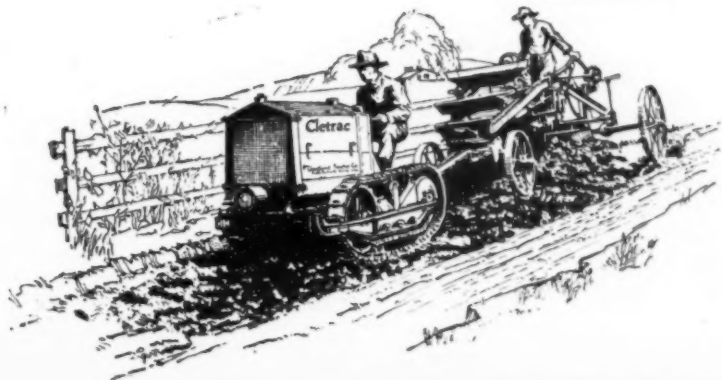
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Ga., Dublin—(Bridge).—Bids received 4 P. M. Aug. 5 for \$200,000 5 per cent. 30-year Laurens County bonds. J. H. Witherington, Clk., Board of Comms.

Ga., Griffin—(Road, etc.).—\$350,000 5 per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination Spalding County road, bridge and culvert bonds, dated July 1, 1919, maturing 1925 to 1949, purchased at \$356,148.77 by Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta.

Ga., Jakin—(School).—Jaklin School Dist., Early County, voted \$7000 bonds. Dr. E. C. Smith, Chrmn. Board of Trustees.

Ga., Leslie—(School).—Leslie School Dist. votes Aug. 15 on \$65,000 bonds. Address Board of Trustees.

Ga., Milledgeville—(Sewer, School).—\$52,000 of authorized issue of \$145,000 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds sold at par, accrued interest, \$631.10 premium and expenses to Continental Trust Co., Macon.

Ga., Monroe—(Street).—Bids received noon Aug. 15 for \$35,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturity Nov. 1, 1949. John M. Nowell, Mayor. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Ga., Smyrna—(School).—Election Aug. 2 on \$30,000 bonds. Address School Board.

Ga., Thomasville—(School).—\$20,000 Meigs Dist. Thomas County, bonds purchased by Robinson-Humphries Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Ga., Tifton—(Road).—Bids received Aug. 4 for \$300,000 5 per cent. 1-30-year Tift County bonds. A. S. Murray, County Clk.

Ga., Valdosta—(Road).—\$100,000 of the \$500,000 5 per cent. Lowndes County bonds recently offered were purchased by Securities Sales Co., Atlantic National Bank and the Merchants' Bank, all of Florida.

Ky., Barbourville—(School).—Date for receiving bids for \$10,000 \$100 denomination bonds postponed from July 26 to Aug. 16; F. W. Seent, Secy. Barbourville School Dist. 1.

Ky., Brooksville—(Road).—Bracken County Comms. sold at a premium to W. R. Compton & Co., Cincinnati, \$40,000 4½ per cent. 15-year bonds.

Ky., Lexington—(School).—City will probably issue bonds for schools. Address The Mayor.

La., Coushatta—(Road).—\$150,000 5 per cent. 1-30-year bonds Red River Parish Road Dist. 1, purchased at a premium and interest by Peoples' State Bank of Coushatta.

La., Franklin—(Road).—\$500,000 5 per cent. 30-year bonds St. Mary Parish Road Dist. No. 1, purchased by Wm. R. Compton Co., St. Louis, Mo.

La., Lake Providence—(Levee).—\$400,000 5 per cent. bonds Fifth Louisiana Levee Dist. (embracing the parishes of East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia) purchased by Marine Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.

La., Lake Charles—(School).—Iowa School Dist. No. 16, Calcasieu Parish, voted \$15,000 5 per cent. 15-year bonds; F. K. White, Supt. Parish School Board.

La., Oakdale—(Water-works).—Election Sept. 2 on \$30,000 water-works and fire department bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., St. Martinsville—(Street).—City votes Aug. 7 on \$23,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Tallulah—(Road).—Madison Parish July 24 sold at 101 and accrued interest \$500,000 5 per cent. 1-35-year \$1000 denomination bonds to Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La., at 101 and accrued interest.

La., Thibodaux—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. Aug. 27 for \$145,000 5 per cent. La Fourche Parish bonds. Chas. J. Coulon, Clk. Police Jury.

La., Vivian—(Street).—\$30,000 5 per cent. 1-20-year bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

La., Winnsboro—(Road).—\$750,000 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919, purchased at par, accrued interest and \$5000 premium by Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans, La.

Md., Snow Hill—(Water).—5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds purchased by Isaac W. Townsend of Snow Hill at a premium.

Mo., Independence—(Park).—City votes Oct. 7 on bonds; Christian Ott, Mayor.

Miss., Cleveland—(School).—\$60,000 Mound Bayou Consolidated School Dist., Cleveland County, bonds purchased at \$700 premium by Commerce & Trust Co., Memphis.

Miss., Columbus—(Improvement).—\$50,000 municipal improvement bonds purchased at \$260 premium by Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.

Miss., Corinth—(Paving, School).—\$22,000 paving and \$90,000 school bonds, offered Aug. 4, voted July 28; M. T. Sharp, City Clk. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Drew—(Sewer, Street).—Bids received 8.30 P. M. Aug. 5 for \$37,500 not exceeding 6 per cent. bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Gulfport—(Drainage).—\$60,000 6 per cent. 5-20-year bonds Long Beach Drainage Dist. purchased by Caldwell & Co., Nashville.

Miss., Indianola—(Streets, etc.).—\$100,000 street, \$20,000 school and \$20,000 bridge 5½ per cent. bonds purchased July 10 by Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo, O.; J. W. Gilmer, Mayor.

Miss., Meridian—(Road).—Lauderdale County Dist. voted bonds as follows: Dist. 4, \$100,000; Dist. 3, \$85,000; \$500 denomination bonds; dated Apr. 1, 1919; maturity, interest rate and date for opening bids not decided. W. R. Pistole, Clk. Board of Suprs.

Miss., Roseland—(School).—Shaw Consolidated School Dist., Bolivar County, voted Aug. 1 on \$75,000 bonds. Address Board of Suprs. P. B. Woolard, Clk.

Miss., Prairie—(Street).—Bids received 2 P. M. Aug. 5 for \$3000 not exceeding 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, maturing annually beginning July 1, 1920; C. C. Hussay, Mayor.

Miss., West Point—(Drainage).—\$56,000 of an issue of \$60,000 6 per cent. \$500 denomination drainage district bonds purchased at par by Powell, Garard & Co., Chicago.

Mo., Boonville—(Improvement).—\$46,000 sewer, \$10,000 water and \$14,000 park bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Houston—(Road).—Texas County voted \$225,000 bonds. Address County Comms.

Mo., Kansas City—(Park).—Bids received 2 P. M. Aug. 19 for \$50,847 6 per cent. 1-10-year bonds. T. C. Harrington, Secy. Board of Park Comms.

Mo., Maryville—(Water-works).—\$50,000 5 per cent. \$1000 and \$500 denomination bonds purchased at \$50.065 by Kaufman-Smith-Emert Investment Co., St. Louis.

Mo., Maryville—(Road).—Nodaway County 5 per cent. \$1000 and \$500 denomination bonds sold at a premium as follows: Independence Township \$50,000, Grant Township \$40,000, Fred W. Smith, County Clk.

Mo., St. Louis—(Improvement).—City votes Nov. 18 on \$22,000,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., University City—(School).—\$220,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1919, and maturing 1921 to 1939, inclusive, purchased at \$224,554 and accrued interest by Kaufman-Smith-Emert Co., St. Louis, Mo.

N. C., Asheville—(Street).—City Comms. contemplate issuing \$160,000 bonds. Address G. C. Hunter, Secy-Treas. of Board.

N. C., Asheville—(School).—Bids received noon Aug. 14 for \$10,000 of 20-year \$1000 de-

nomination bonds Valley Springs-Skyland Special School Tax Dist., dated Aug. 1, 1919; interest 5, 5½, 5¾ and 6 per cent. W. H. Higgs, Supt. Public Instruction.

N. C., Asheville—(School).—\$200,000 5 per cent. 1-30-year bonds purchased at \$1400 premium by A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and Bankers' Trust Co., jointly, New York.

N. C., Brevard—(School).—\$10,000 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination Transylvania County Dist. bonds sold at \$503 premium, accrued interest, bonds and attorney's fees, to Prudden & Co., Toledo, O.

N. C., Danbury—(Road).—\$35,000 Peters Creek Township, Stokes County, bonds purchased by Chicago parties. Address County Comms.

N. C., High Point—(Water, Funding).—\$100,000 water and \$83,000 funding 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing 1958, sold to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, O., at \$205,939; R. L. Pickett, City Mgr.

N. C., Marshallville—(Light).—Bids received noon Aug. 6 by James P. Marsh, Secy-Treas. for \$30,000 not exceeding 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds.

N. C., Scotland Neck—(Funding).—Bids received 11 A. M. Aug. 1 by Henry T. Clark, Town Clerk, for \$10,000 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds; dated July 15, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1929, inclusive.

N. C., Shelby—(Road).—Cleveland County townships have sold the following bonds to Sidney-Spitzer Co., Toledo, O.: No. 1 Township, \$25,000 at \$25.167; No. 10, \$25,000 at \$25.245; No. 11, \$30,000 at \$30.190.

N. C., Spring Hope—(Street).—Bids received noon Aug. 5 for \$45,000 water, \$20,000 sewer and \$20,000 street and sidewalk 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds; O. B. Moss, Atty.

N. C., Wilson—(Street).—\$60,000 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds purchased at \$61.374 by Hambleton & Co.; Theo. A. Hinnant, Town Clk.

Okla., Ada—(Water, Sewer).—City plans to vote on \$500,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Blackwell—(Street).—\$25,000 6 per cent. 20-year \$500 denomination bonds recently purchased by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Okla., Fairfax—(City Hall).—Bids received 2 P. M. Aug. 5 for \$35,000 10-15-year 6 per cent. city-hall improvement bonds. J. H. Ward, Prest. Board Town Comms.; E. C. Quigley, Clerk.

Okla., Frederick—(Water).—Reported that city will issue \$80,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Muskogee—(School).—\$400,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds purchased at \$525 premium by Exchange Trust Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Okla., Oklahoma City—(Improvement).—City, July 26, defeated following bonds: \$200,000 fire dept.; \$750,000 victory auditorium; \$400,000 sewer; \$60,000 city jail; \$75,000 abolishing brick pit; \$50,000 Sunbeam orphanage; \$350,000 water and \$50,000 street-cleaning equipment. M. Walton, Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City—(Courthouse).—\$150,000 Craig County bonds approved by Atty-Genl.

Okla., Sallisaw—(Bridge).—Gore Township, Sequoyah County, voted \$20,000 bonds. Address County Comms.

Okla., Tonkawa—(Water, Light).—City plans to vote on \$117,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

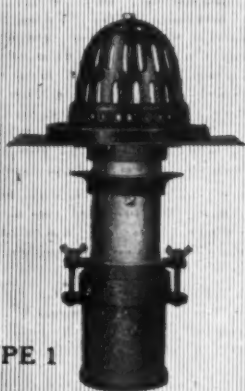
Okla., Tulsa—(Water).—\$5,000,000 bonds voted July 10 are 5-25-year 5 per cents., dated Aug. 1, 1919. C. H. Hubbard, Mayor.

(Continued on Page 170.)

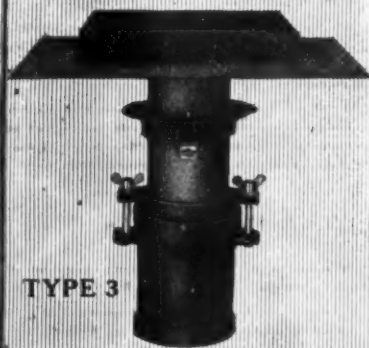
In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Use Holt Roof Connections with

Barrett Specification Roofs



TYPE 1



TYPE 3



TYPE 4



TYPE 5



TYPE 6

Watertight, Flexible, Permanent

Holt Connections are just as permanent as Barrett Specification Roofs. They are made of heavy cast iron, brass and copper and are adaptable to all types of roofing on buildings having interior drainage.

But permanency is not the only factor necessary for the successful roof leader or vent connections.

Holt Connections are positive safeguards against the most severe cases of shrinkage, settlement and vibration in roof or building.

Holt Connections withstand expansion and contraction. Unlike the ordinary metal outlet boxes, quick changes in temperature which affect the leader lines will not push them out of place and thereby cause leakage. The Holt Expansion Joint provides a permanent, flexible water and gastight connection, and permits a range of movement of the leader lines of from 1½ to 3 inches, according to type of connection used, and construction of leader lines and roof decks.

Holt Connections are made in a variety of types and sizes, to meet every need for a high-grade, dependable roof leader, vent, pipe, brace or flagpole connection.

Even a poor roof is made better by the use of Holt Connections.

They have never failed.

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THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited:
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S. C., Charleston—(County).—Bids received noon Aug. 5 for \$100,000 of the issue of \$250,000 4½ per cent. 15-year \$1000 denomination bonds, payable from 1917. Wilson G. Harvey, Chmn. and Treas. Charleston County Sanitary and Drainage Comsn., Exchange Bldg.

S. C., Spartanburg—(Street).—Bids received noon Aug. 21 for \$200,000 5 per cent. 20-year bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1919; J. F. Floyd, Mayor; T. J. Boyd, City Clk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

S. C., Chester—(Street, Water).—Election will soon be held to vote on \$140,000 street and \$35,000 water-works improvement extension bonds. J. M. Lathan is Pres. Chamber of Commerce.

S. C., Eau Claire—(Water-works).—City votes Aug. 5 on \$40,000 bonds; W. F. Cleveland, Mayor; H. W. McCreight, Clk.

Tenn., Chattanooga—(Paving).—\$13,878.23 bonds sold at par, accrued interest and \$339.35 premium to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati.

Tenn., McMinnville—(Road).—\$100,000 Warren County bonds voted July 22 are 5 per cent., dated April, 1920, maturing 1928; denomination \$10,000; date for opening bids not decided. Address Judge E. W. Eaton.

Tenn., Newport—(Paving).—\$45,000 5½ per cent. \$500 denomination bonds purchased at par and interest by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Tenn., Savannah—(Warrants).—Bids received Aug. 2 for \$25,000 6 per cent. Hardin County jail warrants. Address E. K. Churchill, Jail Bldg. Com.

Tex., Abilene—(School).—\$40,000 5 per cent. School Dist., Tarrant County School Dist. 5 (Washington Heights), bonds purchased by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Tex., Austin—(Road).—State of Texas votes Nov. 4 on \$75,000,000 bonds; Geo. F. Howard, Secy. of State.

Tex., Austin—Atty. Genl. approved following bonds: Fort Worth street improvement and funding, \$90,000; light extension and improvement, \$50,000; sewage disposal, \$725,000; water-works funding, \$400,000; sanitary sewer, \$325,000; storm sewer, \$100,000; general funding, \$200,000.

Tex., Bay City—(Levee).—\$150,000 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds Matagorda County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 1 purchased at 101.06 by H. C. Burt & Co., Houston.

Tex., Bowie—(School).—\$345,000 school district bonds voted July 15 are 40-year 5 per cent.; denomination \$1000. Address T. P. Walker.

Tex., Bryan—(Power Plant).—Bids received Aug. 26 for \$75,000 bonds for purchase of the power plant from H. T. Lawler & Sons. Address City Commrs.

Tex., Clarksville—(Road).—Bryar Road Dist., Red River County, voted \$25,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Cleburne—(School).—Johnson County School Dist. No. 12 authorized issue of \$8000 bonds. Address Board of Trustees.

Tex., Cleburne—(School).—School Dist. 33 votes Aug. 18 on \$5000 bonds. Address School Board.

Tex., Corpus Christi—(Road).—Nueces County voted \$2,000,000 5½ per cent. bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Dallas—(Road).—\$2,100,000 of authorized issue of \$6,500,000 Dallas County bonds purchased at par, accrued interest and \$16,380 premium by Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, Dallas.

Tex., Dallas—(Improvement).—Bids received noon Aug. 14 for \$1,250,000 1-40-year street, \$750,000 1-40-year school and \$150,000 1-20-year

park 4½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds. W. W. Peevey, City Secy.

Tex., El Paso—(Improvement).—Election will be held within 60 days to vote on \$1,095,000 bonds. Address Mayor Davis.

Tex., Fort Worth—(School).—\$40,000 5 per cent. \$500 denomination Washington Heights 1-25-year bonds Taylor County Road Dist. 6 purchased by H. C. Burt & Co., Houston.

Tex., Fort Worth—(Road).—Tarrant County voted \$3,450,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Galveston—(Seawall, etc.).—City and County of Galveston vote Nov. 4 on \$5,000,000 bonds for building seawalls and breakwaters. Address Mayor and County Commrs.

Tex., Gatesville—(Road).—Election Aug. 3 on \$100,000 Coryell County bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Georgetown—(School).—\$100,000 school district bonds voted. Address School Board.

Tex., Farmersville—(School).—City votes Aug. 5 on \$80,000 independent high-school bonds. Previous election declared void. Address School Board.

Tex., Hillsboro—(School).—Hill County Commrs. recently sold the following bonds at par and accrued interest: Hubbard, \$300,000; Abbott, \$250,000; Mount Calm, \$175,000; Irene, \$100,000; Rynum, \$100,000; Osceola, \$50,000; Penelope, \$216,000. Bonds previously issued and sold by County are: Hillsboro, \$810,000; Itasca, \$350,000. Covington Dist. will sell \$52,000.

Tex., Kenedy—(Water-works).—\$6000 7 per cent. water-works improvement warrants, dated June 3, 1919, and maturing serially, purchased by J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex.

Tex., Laredo—(Road).—Bids received July 21 for \$20,000 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination Webb County bonds, rejected. Geo. R. Page, County Judge.

Tex., Oakville—(Road).—\$140,000 5½ per cent. Live Oak County road-improvement bonds voted. Address County Commrs., J. L. Willborn.

Tex., San Angelo—(Hospital).—City will, it is reported, soon vote on \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., San Antonio—(Improvement).—City voted \$3,950,000 bonds for streets; municipal auditorium; sanitary sewerage, fire station, market-house, park improvement, etc. Address The Mayor.

Tex., San Angelo—(Road).—\$500,000 Tom Green County bonds purchased at \$14,000 premium and accrued interest by R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago.

Tex., Sinton—(Road).—Bids received at 10 A. M. Aug. 12 for \$235,000 5½ per cent. 1-30-year bonds Road Dist. No. 5, San Patricio County; Edw. H. Vogel, Secy. Permanent Road Commissioners of district, St. Paul, Tex.

Tex., Sinton—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. Aug. 12 for \$235,000 5½ per cent. 1-30-year bonds Road Dist. No. 5. Edw. H. Vogel, Secy. Permanent Road Commrs. of Dist.

Tex., Sierra Blanca—(Courthouse).—\$50,000 5½ per cent. 10-40-year Hulsath County bonds purchased by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Tex., Snyder—(School).—Scurry County School Dist. bonds voted as follows: \$3000 Enlist Dist.; \$2500 Canyon Dist. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Vernon—(Paving, Sewer).—City voted Aug. 26 on \$15,000 street and \$10,000 water and sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Houston—(Street).—\$18,000 5 per cent. 15-year \$100 denomination bonds recently voted, will probably be purchased by local parties. W. L. Dodd, Mayor.

Va., Louisa—(Road).—\$80,000 5 per cent. \$500

and \$1000 denomination Louisa County road district bonds sold to Bank of Louisa, Louisa, Va., at par plus \$282. Address W. C. Babb, care Board of Suprvs.

W. Va., Woodsdale—(Street).—City will soon vote on \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Perry—(Light, Water).—City will vote on \$260,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Charleston—(Improvement).—City votes Aug. 20 on \$500,000 city hall, \$50,000 city building, \$100,000 city jail, \$50,000 fire station, \$300,000 street bonds; Grant P. Hall, Mayor.

W. Va., Charleston—Following bonds approved by Atty. Gen.: \$300,000 Parkersburg street improvement; \$144,500 South Charleston sewer; \$50,000 Clay Dist., Wood County; \$75,000 Jumping Branch Dist., Summers County; \$56,000 Edgewood street; \$100,000 Martinsburg street; \$1,500,000 Quinimont, Kanawha and Mount Cove Dist., Fayette County; \$75,000 Pipestone Dist., Summers County; \$105,000 Clay Dist., Wetzel County; \$290,000 Clarksburg street; \$36,000 Madscoff town, Raleigh County sewer; \$100,000 Woodsdale, Ohio County, street; \$1,500,000 Charleston street and city building; \$1,000,000 Kanawha County Dist., road; \$137,000 Meadow Bluff Dist., Greenbrier County road; \$137,000 Elk Dist., Mineral County road; \$75,000 Buckhannon school; \$125,000 Butler Dist., Hancock County school; \$95,000 Philippi school.

W. Va., Elkins—(Road).—Beverly Dist., Randolph County, will probably vote late in August on \$94,000 bonds; date not fixed. Thaddeus Pratt, Clerk, County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Logan—(School).—Election Aug. 2 on \$60,000 5 per cent. Triadelphia Dist., Logan County bonds; dated July 1, 1919; maturity 1939. Geo. W. Goode, Secy. Board of Education.

W. Va., Morgantown—(Road).—Union Dist., Monongalia County, will vote on \$150,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

W. Va., Welch—(Municipal).—Bids received Aug. 9 for \$30,000 city hall and fire department and \$5000 bridge \$500 denomination bonds; J. C. Summers, Mayor.

W. Va., Huntington—(Improvement).—City plans to issue bonds for schools and other improvements. Address The Mayor and Board of Education, Henry C. Walburn, Pres.

Financial Notes.

Merchants & Farmers' Bank, Portsmouth, Va., increasing capital from \$50,000 to \$200,000. Citizens' National Bank, Union, S. C., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Bank of Salem, Salem, Ark., increased capital Hart County Deposit Bank, Munfordville, Ky., increased capital from \$15,000 to \$30,000, total from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Manasota Lumber Bonds.

An offering of \$750,000 of 6 per cent. 10-year first-mortgage bonds of the Manasota Lumber Corporation is made to investors in another column. These securities, it is stated in the announcement, are guaranteed by the Manasota Land & Timber Co., and a number of other salient features of these enterprises are also mentioned. This lumber plant is located at Manasota, Fla., about 80 miles south of Tampa and near the Gulf of Mexico. There are two immediate railroad connections, viz. with the Seaboard Air Line and the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railroad, respectively. The tract of land being developed amounts to about 80,000 acres. R. Lancaster Williams & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., are offering the bonds.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

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